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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL TAXATION.

MR. DISRAELI'S motion, which was considered by the tenant-farmers of England as framed for their especial benefit and relief, has taken a shape which no one anticipated a few weeks ago. The champion of the agricultural interest neither proposes the reimposition of the Corn Law, nor the abolition of the Malt Tax. He abstains from advocating the one, and dissuades his party from pressing the other. His plan for the relief of agriculture is the transference to the Consolidated Fund of one-half of the burdens at present borne by real property. He has opened up the important question of Local Taxation. He has endeavoured to persuade the tenant-farmers of England that they will be the gainers by the change; and he has sought to impress upon the country generally, that such a change, while it benefits agriculture more especially, will inflict no injustice upon the tax-paying community. The question is a wide one; it needs investigation.

The tenant-farmers have a notion, somehow or other, that agriculture is unfairly and unduly taxed. Perhaps it is the Malt Tax which is at the bottom of this idea; but, in considering Mr. Disraeli's plan, we need say nothing upon this point, as it does not enter into his calculations. The burdens alleged by Mr. Disraeli are burdens, not upon agriculture exclusively, but upon *real* as distinguished from *personal* estate. He is of opinion that if personal property were rated for the purposes of local taxation, relief would be afforded to all the owners and occupiers of real property, and, of course, to the great body of land owners and land occu-

piers. He refrains, however, from advocating a direct rating of personal property for the purpose—preferring to make it liable by the indirect method of relieving real estate at the expense of the Consolidated Fund. The local burdens of which he more especially complains, are poor rates, highway rates, county rates, church rates, and the land tax. The total amount of these various rates for the year terminating at Lady Day, 1848, was £12,000,000 sterling. His argument is, that all the objects for which these rates are levied are national rather than local; that the support of the poor is a national not a local duty; that the State is as much interested in good roads in every part of the country, as the various localities through which the roads may happen to pass; that the building and maintenance of prisons, and the expense of the administration of justices should not fall upon local districts, but upon the nation collectively; and that the ecclesiastical fabrics of the country should be maintained in the same manner. Every one of these assertions will be, and has been, challenged in a manner more or less emphatic. It is well, however, that Mr. Disraeli has made them, because the subject deserves enquiry, and because the truth cannot fail to be elicited by the discussion.

There can be no doubt that the support of the poor is a very grievous burden upon the real property of this country. The pauperism of last year amounted to upwards of one million eight hundred thousand souls. The chief and paramount duty of the State is to diminish that fearful amount of unproductive voracity. The interest of the nation is that pauperism should be extinguished; or, if such a happy result be not possible, that its amount should be

reduced. It is to secure this all-important object, that the rates have been localised. A national system of taxation for the support of the poor would inevitably lead to the increase of pauperism. When local proprietors find that they must feed their own poor, either as productive labourers or as unproductive paupers, they choose the former alternative as a matter of course, wherever it is possible to do so. A national system would remove this spur from their sides, and the nation would speedily find itself overwhelmed with a flood of pauperism, as difficult to assuage as the pauperism of Munster and Connaught. A poor-law upon the present English principle of local responsibility would have been the salvation of the west of Ireland, if introduced a century ago. The bogs of those unhappy regions would by this time have been covered with smiling hamlets and waving corn-fields; and the landlords would not have been ruined by the inordinate increase of a potato-feeding, pauper-breeding peasantry. The people would have lived upon wages, and not upon the scanty produce of potato patches, and the whole nation would have been the better. It is local pressure and local liability that diminish pauperism, and that provide employment for the poor. Mr. Disraeli himself seems to be aware of the fact; for he does not propose to relieve the local proprietors and occupiers of the whole burden, but only of the half of it. Neither does he propose to assess personal property—or, as the Scotch call it, "means and substance" for the support of the poor. The difficulties in the way are too many and too serious, and he confesses them. We shall see hereafter what the agricultural body would gain by the change which he proposes.



NIGHT SCENE FROM THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

As regards the repair of the roads for which the highway rate is levied, it does not seem very clear that the nation should pay any portion of it. The toll upon turnpike-roads is a quite sufficient tax upon the public; and, unless the farmers of England are called upon to contribute to the paving of Oxford-street and Cornhill, which they are free to use whenever they come to town, we do not see upon what principle the tradesmen of Oxford-street or the merchants of Cornhill should be called upon to pay for the maintenance of roads that are necessary for the transport of agricultural produce, and without which, remunerative farming would be next to impossible. The real property of any neighbourhood or district is benefited by a road, and ought to pay for it.

These observations apply more particularly to by-ways and district roads; for we are of opinion that the great highways of a nation should be national property. But as long as the inhabitants of towns and cities pay for the paving of their own streets, and do not come upon the national purse for any portion of the expense, we do not see upon what plea of equity the owners of real estate in the rural districts should not pay in a similar manner for their own by-ways and highways, and why they should call upon the men of London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow to pay taxes to support them. Similar arguments apply to church rates, though perhaps with less force. The purchasers and occupiers of land buy or occupy it with the previous knowledge that the burden of church rates is upon it. It is a portion of the bargain, and cannot fairly be considered a grievance. With regard to the burden of church rates upon houses and other real property, it enters into a very different question, which we are not called upon to discuss as part of any possible relief to agriculture. As for the county rate, we incline very strongly to the belief that the whole cost of the criminal judicature of the country should be borne by the nation collectively. So far we are inclined to agree with Mr. Disraeli. But, whether the argument apply or not in this particular instance, we do not see that any relief worthy of the name would be afforded to agriculture by the transference of the whole burden to the Consolidated Fund. Then again, as to the land tax, which is included by Mr. Disraeli in his twelve millions. It is, of course, a tax upon real property; but so is the Window Tax. If the one be a burden, so is the other; and if fifty per cent. of the one ought to be paid by the nation collectively, there can be no reason why fifty per cent. of the other should not be provided for in the same way. All such changes as these are a mere display of hocus pocus, and a robbing of Peter to pay Paul.

Let us calculate a little more closely how they would work. They would apparently relieve, to the amount of six millions per annum, the owners of real property, including not agriculturalists only, but the owners of mills, mines, manufactories, railways, gas shares, water shares, and house property. But the relief would not in reality amount to more than half that sum, if even to so much. The national finances, unless our expenditure be reduced by six millions—of which there is no prospect—are not in a condition to bear the transfer. The present income tax produces something less than six millions per annum. The sole resource of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supposing Mr. Disraeli's scheme to be carried, would be to double the income tax. Let the owners of real property calculate, therefore, how much they pay at present in the shape of this obnoxious impost; and having multiplied it by 2, let them deduct it from the saving they would make, in being relieved of half the poor rate, half the highway rate, half the church rate, half the county rate, and half the land-tax. The balance would be their gain by the financial manoeuvre of their friend Mr. Disraeli. Let the agricultural body calculate, moreover, how great a portion of the real property of the country is not agricultural; and we think they will come to our conclusion, that, however fair-sounding the proposal of Mr. Disraeli may be, the relief it would afford to agriculture would amount to very little. Accompanied by the inevitable income tax, it would scarcely relieve the owners and occupiers of land to the extent of a million sterling. If it be just that they should be relieved to this extent, let the thing be done; but do not let them imagine that the prosperity of agriculture is involved in the matter, and place their reliance upon a staff that will fail them.

The agriculturists have, in fact, been unlucky in their choice of a new leader. It is not easy to gather from Mr. Disraeli's speech whether he actually believes in the existence of any peculiar burdens upon agriculture. His statement in introducing his motion is a statement entirely on behalf of the owners of real, as distinguished from the owners of personal property; and his proposed relief of agriculture amounts to a mere nothing. The tenant-farmers of England have looked to him as their oracle; the oracle has spoken; but the farmers must be marvellously sanguine if they can find in its dicta any promise or prospect of the relief which they allege to be essential to the successful prosecution of their business. Let them trust no longer to such friends. What they really want is a fair understanding with their landlords—a reduction of rents, if high rents are incompatible with Free Trade prices—and the security of leases. If the landlords of England will sincerely make up their minds to Free Trade as a fact—if they will forego the political influence which some suppose is to be found in yearly tenures—and if they will grant leases of 21 or 19 years, as in Scotland, there will be no fear that rents will seriously diminish; or that enterprising and capable men will not be found to expend their capital, their skill, and their labour upon the soil of England, and meet with a fair return for their venture. If the farmers carry on a losing game at present—as we believe in all sincerity that they do—the remedy is not with such schemes as Mr. Disraeli's, or in any that Parliament can devise. It lies between themselves and their landlords. That is the whole truth; and the sooner it is understood, the better for all parties.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

THE recent changes at Rome have, as might be expected, given a political tinge to this year's Carnival. One of the most characteristic scenes was the wearing of liberty caps, which have been the fashion this year since the Republic. The wearers of the insurrectionary emblem were tremendously cheered as they passed the Republican Café; whilst any carriage with attendants in livery was as vehemently hissed and hooted. Politics did not throw any gloom over the Carnival rout, though it depreciated the quality; there were not many fashionables in the streets, and but few elegant turn-outs; still, there was not a whit less fun.

Among the novelties of the occasion, our Correspondent notices a caricature of a priest; and adds, "This is the first time the people have ventured to ridicule the Church; a year ago, any one attempting to do so would have been roughly used by the people. All last year's busts of the Pope are removed from the *cafés*—those very presentations of his Holiness that were kissed by the people in veneration twelve months ago!"

Our artist has illustrated one of the closing revels of the Carnival, when the sport consists in the crowd carrying lighted tapers, and trying to put out each other's taper with a handkerchief or towel, and shouting "*Sens moccoletti!*" However, the tapers are soon relit, and so the sport is kept up. Some of the spectators in the houses provide themselves with a long stick, with a handkerchief at the end, which they *snatch* at the lights in carriages in the street; but they often lose their handkerchiefs for their pains. After this practical fun has lasted for about an hour, a gun is fired, the lights are put out, and people either go home or to the ball; this lasts till eleven o'clock; the Carnival is over, and then comes the fasting.

"M. Dumas, in his 'Count of Monte Christo,' has thus vividly described this strange scene:—

"A new source of noise and movement was now added to the scene. The sellers of moccoletti entered on the stage. The moccoletti, or moccoletti, are candles which vary in size from the pascal taper to the rushlight, and cause the actors of the great scene which terminates the Carnival two different subjects of anxiety:—1st, how to preserve their moccoletti lighted; 2nd, how to extinguish the moccoletti of others. The moccoletti is kindled by approaching it to a light. But who can describe the thousand means of extinguishing the moccoletti?—the gigantic bellows, the monstrous extinguishers, the superhuman fans? The night was rapidly approaching; and already, at the shrill cry of 'Moccoletti!' repeated by the shrill voices of a thousand vendors, two or three stars began to twinkle among the crowd. This was the signal. In about ten minutes fifty

thousand lights glittered on every side, descending from the Palais de Venise to the Plaza del Popolo, and mounting from the Plaza del Popolo to the Palais de Venise. It seemed the *fête* of Jack-o'-lanterns. It is impossible to form any idea of it without having seen it. Suppose all the stars descended from the sky, and mingled in a wild dance on the surface of the earth; the whole accompanied by cries such as are never heard in any other part of the world. The *fachino* follows the Prince, the Transavere the citizen: every one blowing, extinguishing, relighting. If old *Eolus* appeared at that moment, he would have been proclaimed King of the moccoletti, and Aquilo, the heir presumptive to the throne. This flaming race continued for two hours; the Rue du Cours was light as day, and the features of the spectators on the third and fourth stories were plainly visible. Suddenly the bell sounded which gives the signal for the Carnival to close, and at the same instant all the moccoletti were extinguished, as if by enchantment. It seemed as though one immense blast of wind had extinguished them all. No sound was audible, save that of the carriages which conveyed the masks home; nothing was visible save a few lights that gleamed behind the windows. The Carnival was over."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 14th, 1849.

Comparative cold and very sensible drizzle have usurped the place of those bright premature spring days which for a time seemed to glid all Paris with the glitter of pleasantness, and throw a tint *couleur de rose* over its still dark and dreary revolutionary sorrows. Like spoiled children, who had feasted yesterday upon dainties, the Parisians grumble wofully at the hard fare at present laid before them. Cat-like in their nature as regards their horror of moisture, and butterfly-like as regards their love of the sun-light—to say nothing of many other points of resemblance—they leave the streets to their dirt and their gloom, show at best a very weak and damp indifference to the events of the day, and allow the capital to assume once more that sad and misery-stricken look which has never completely left it since the days of February, 1848. So much for the exterior aspect of Paris during the last week; and an outward observer, who might wish to put the best construction upon appearances, might suppose that the good Parisians were very devoutly occupied with those obligations of a Roman Catholic Lent which the season demands, but which the generosity of the citizens of the great Babylon notoriously neglect, and certainly have not learnt to observe more strictly in these revolutionary days. It is far from being the case, however: beneath the surface the gaieties of the so-called fashionable world, and of the careless and indifferent, continue in a great measure; and, although the "Reds" launch incessantly their thunderbolts, which peal forth without any relaxation in their journals, like the continuous peals of thunder in a "Mountain" region, against the "inamons rich" and their doings, yet trade continues to prosper a little. The general cry of these angry gentlemen in their papers, and of the agents whom they sometimes send about the streets and more popular thoroughfares, to grumble aloud, and make pretence to be the expression of the general feeling of the lower classes, is, "*Nous voulons en pleine Monarchie!*" Equipages appear by night rolling to parties; ladies again purchase laces and flowers; trade "looks up;" a bastard kind of peace, security, and hope does its best to look real; a few of the bankrupt shops are reopened; long-suffering artisans dry the tears of their wives and children, for they have again work; Paris washes its hands and face, puts on gloves, and wears a new coat over its rags; Government policy is averse to the horrors of war! "It is intolerable! it is abominable! it is treason to the country!" cry the people's friends, the "Reds." "This is no true Republic! *Nous sommes en pleine Monarchie!*" This low under-ground thundering, which resembles the trumpet chorus of the demons under the stage in "Robert le Diable," does its best to imitate the rumbling of a volcano, which, at no distant day, may burst forth in a fearful eruption; but still, it is to be hoped that the good sense of the majority of the "people," who gladly hail what is called "reaction," when it relieves the lower classes in some degree from that long misery which the Revolution has entailed upon them, will refuse to aid the volcano with those combustible materials which alone could give it a formidable force. Fears, however, still exist that some desperate and unexpected attempt may be made before the elections. The *one-sou* journals of the anarchist party—which, if they fail of purchasers even at this low price, are distributed gratis—have their danger of propagandism: the agents of the faction are restlessly and actively employed in the provinces, although strictly *surveillés* by the government, although the general sense of the country is notoriously against them, and although it is well known that the majority of the departments have openly declared that if revolutionary Paris should attempt to stir again, they will march against it *en masse*, and raze it to the ground; and these anarchist conspiracies are not only well and deeply organised in France, but actively and firmly affiliated with all the desperate ultra-Republican sects in other parts of Europe. Danger, then, still exists, even although the anarchists are in a comparatively very small minority; a danger not to be wholly despised, on account of the reckless and desperate energies, and the secrecy of the designs, of the subversive party.

Meanwhile, and in spite of the comparative gloom of Paris, the party-givings of the great and little fashionable world continue, as we already said. *Soirées*, routs, concerts, and even balls in the houses of heretic foreigners, where Parisians think it no sin to dance, although they are more rigid at home, or in the *salons* of the more openly indifferent, succeed each other in tolerably rapid succession. Ministerial apartments are open to the courtiers of all governments and all men; and Ministers seem to vie with each other in their efforts to be the most *comme il faut* and as little *sans culotte* as possible in their Republican parties. M. Drouin de Lhuys may be said to have carried off the palm of brilliancy and selectness in this Ministerial struggle by his ball on Saturday last, in the apartments of the *Ministère de l'Extérieur*, which exclusives declared to be the "best thing of the kind" yet attempted by the Republican Ministerialists. Of course, however, the great event of the week in the fashionable *soi-disant* Republican world will be the second ball given by the President of the Republic in the exclusive *salons* of the Elysée National to-night (Wednesday). The invitations have not been less "select" than on the first occasion; the old *noblesse*, the "aristocrats" of the Faubourg St. Germain, the exclusive Legitimists, will again abound. The latter, with that sort of expectant policy which leads them to smile upon the Republic *en attendant*, while they "bide their time," flock to the Elysée with assiduity; when asked why they, who refused so obstinately to show themselves at Louis Philippe's court, should not scruple to do that honour to the President of a Republic, and he a Bonaparte? they simply reply with that ever-ready French evasive phrase, "*Que voulez-vous? Les extrêmes se touchent!*" or, when driven to a more categorical explanation, reply that they prefer a Republican President, chosen by universal suffrage, to an intriguing usurper. Perhaps after all, a much simpler reason might be found in the mania of the French, even of the highest classes, for the enjoyment of a brilliant ball at any sacrifice, and in the desire to witness the mere semblance of a Court, of which they have so long deprived themselves. It must not be forgotten, at the same time, that it has always been the policy of the old *noblesse*, arranged in family council, to attach one or more members of each family to every *régime*, whatever it may be, in order to hold on at both ends of the rope. Of course, the ultra-democrats clamour more loudly than ever at their exclusion from the Presidential *fêtes*; and the acrimony thus occasioned has been considerably increased among the Mountaineers, by the late decree of the Assembly, allowing to the President a sum doubling his previous salary, *pour les frais de représentation*, in spite of their clamorous and continued interrupting outcries, which scarcely left the Assembly the possibility of coming to their "Anti-Republican" vote. Nor are they less indignant at the parties of M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, at the brilliant *salons* of the Hôtel de Ville, where lately a revolutionary Provisional Government "throned it," although there it is the *bourgeoisie* that is represented. Perhaps, of the two, the ultra-democrats have a greater hatred to the detested *bourgeoisie*, the representatives of the capital and property of Paris, than to the ancient *noblesse*; and, although the *troupeau du Berger*, as the habitués of the Hôtel de Ville are called, may only be composed, in its great majority, of the grooving and liendraping population of Paris—of its enriched *industriels*, in fact—yet the rancour of the "Red" journals, who howl like wolves around the *bergerie*, is none the less strong than against the Presidential society, perhaps still stronger. Public *fêtes*, at the same time, have not been wanting to give a sort of fillip of gaiety to the capital in other circles—circles not less influential in the assistance given to the current of wealth which begins again to irrigate the trade of Paris, because they are gipsy-like in their nature; and, although sadly shorn of their splendour in these revolutionary days, there are the *fêtes* given in that fairy-like palace of glass, verdure, cascades, and gilded columns, called the "Jardin d'Hiver," where balls, concerts, fairs, and the inventive demon of Parisian folly only knows what other extravagances are continually alluring crowds of pleasure-seekers among the actresses, *lorettes*, foreigners, and "gay men about town;" or such as that of Saturday in the pretty theatre of the Opéra Comique, the "*Bal des Artistes*," where all that is eminent in "art" was supposed to congregate, and where all the most brilliant actresses of Paris did the honours of the evening in all their most exquisite *coiffures*, and with all the coquetry of their well-studied smiles. This latter was a very brilliant affair, in which the *luxe* of elegance did its best for the revival of the fainting trade of Paris.

It would be a thankless task to attempt to paint over and over again those scenes of tumult and disorder in which the National Assembly so constantly indulges. It might almost be said, "Why mention them at all? *Cela va sans dire.*" The only new aspect of these scenes, however, consists in the visible efforts made by the representatives to retard—were it only for a day, were it only for an hour—the inevitable consummation of the dissolution. No interruptions, however unseemly—no "interpellations," however ridiculous, are left untried, in order that the regular business of the day may be hampered. They are always sure to excite a storm of opposition and dispute, in the efforts to calm which the sitting goes by. Two of the sittings of last week have been almost entirely lost by the interpellations of M. Duvivier upon the affairs of Italy, the vain declamatory debates excited upon the subject, and the noisy oratory of M. Ledru Rollin, who attitudinized as another Danton of a new Convention, and did his best to overawe the Assembly by his "*Kang Cambyses vein*"—the whole with the incessant accompaniment of the "Mountain" choruses of clamour, outcry, oburgation, and defiance in favour of Republican intervention, Republican propaganda, and Republican conquest.

The subject, however, which has formed the chief topic of conversation with the public, has been necessarily the trial of the conspirators of the 16th May, at Bourges. The papers, of course, teem with the fullest accounts; and it is upon this subject that languid public interest is chiefly excited. The episodes, the incidents, the angry conduct of the accused, the resistance of some to come into court unless brought in the arms of the *gendarmes*, are all dramatic stuff for the

curious; but it is the revelations that are daily expected about the conduct of certain public men on the occasion, and that accident may bring forth, which most piquant the public expectation. Those relative to various organs of police used by the different members of the Provisional Government to *surveiller* each other, and especially that allotted to Sobrier expressly to be directed against the National Guards and the majority of the Government, are already *piquant* enough. Another subject of interest, not unmingled with alarm, arises from the now more open attempts of the "Reds" to seduce the army from its allegiance to the Government in favour of the anarchists. There is every reason, however, to suppose that the military have good sense enough to resist their real enemies; and the notorious fact, that the party have dressed up their acolytes in uniforms, to simulate the representatives of the army, who failed them at their banquets, gives reason to think that the progress made is small.

The only revolutionary movement of the week has been at the great opera, where the female part of the ballet establishment has revolted, refusing *en masse* to appear on skates in a famous "*Pas de patineuses*," in Meyerbeer's new opera.

FRANCE.

On Monday in the National Assembly a tumultuous scene took place on the subject of the demand made by the Minister of Finance for an additional allowance of 600,000 francs a year to the President of the Republic, to cover the expenses of his public receptions and entertainments. The uproar excited among the party of the Mountain was prodigious, and the demand was treated as though it originated with the present Cabinet, and as a gross instance of reactionary tendencies. It was, however, shown by M. Passy that such an allowance was not only contemplated in the Constitution, but that it was actually included in the budget of 1849, prepared by M. Trouvé Chauvel, the Minister of Finance under General Cavaignac. After much uproar the point was carried by a majority of 77, the numbers being 418 to 341. It appears that the President was so clearly entitled to this, that it has been hitherto regularly paid to him, the present vote having merely the effect of legalising such payment.

Their Excellencies the Marquiss and Marchioness of Normanby entertained the President of the Republic at dinner on Saturday. Amongst the company invited to meet the Prince were the Vice-President of the Republic, the President of the Council, and all the Ministers, Count Molé, M. Thiers, General Changarnier, Princess Demidoff, Princess Camerata, Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, M. Lucien Murat, Baron James de Rothschild, &c.

With a view to remove the army as much as possible from the contamination of Socialism, it is said to be in contemplation to form a permanent camp of upwards of 20,000 men at St. Maur. At least, the measures already adopted would show that the camp is not to be merely a temporary one. The troops are not to be encamped in the usual manner, but will be quartered in a sort of barracks with roofs, floors, and everything else requisite for permanent occupation. The housing of the cheap-banquet orators and the Socialist journalists, of having already infected the army, and their determination to continue to do so, rendered such a measure absolutely necessary. It is besides, an additional proof given by the Government of their solicitude for the security of the capital.

The following order of the day has been read to all the *corps* of the garrison of Paris and the *baticues*:—

"ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE 10TH MARCH.

"Colonel,—Socialist banquets have lately taken place in Paris, at which it is reported that several soldiers and *gardes mobiles* assisted. After a most minute investigation, we have acquired the certitude that these reports are completely unfounded. But it answers the purpose of the Socialist party to propagate them by every means in their power, in order to impose on public opinion by inducing a belief that the army is favourable to their designs. It is accordingly of importance that no fact should be permitted to occur which they might proclaim as confirmatory of the falsehoods that might again be published in the journals on the subject. You will, therefore, forbid the military men placed under your orders to frequent the Clubs, when they cannot avoid having the wild doctrines of demagogues so opposed to their duty. (Signed) "DEULAC,

"The General commanding the Place."

Eight cases of cholera have taken place in Paris since the 9th inst., two of which were fatal. The disease is said to be of a much milder character than in 1832. Most of the cases have taken place in the Gros Caillon, which was so much ravaged by that terrible scourge during its first visit.

A grand ball was given on Thursday night by the President of the Republic. An addition to the pavilion had been constructed in the garden, as a supper-room. More than 1800 invitations had been issued.

Great preparations were being made in the naval department at Toulon, with a view, it was thought, to being prepared for any contingency that might occur in Italy.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—Accounts have reached us *via* Paris, announcing that hostilities have recommenced between Piedmont and Austria. A modification has taken place in the Piedmontese Ministry, and great excitement, according to the latest intelligence, prevailed at Turin. Crowds paraded the streets, shouting, "War, war! Lead us against the Austrians!"

ROME.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome has announced to the Constituent Assembly that the Tuscan Government had concluded a political and commercial treaty with Rome, which would speedily be published.

NAPLES.—The latest dates state that in the negotiations as to Sicilian affairs the King's Government required that 32 chiefs of the revolt should voluntarily absent themselves from the island for the space of one year. The Admirals went to Gaëta to see the King on the subject. His Majesty yielded to the instances of the Ministers of the mediating Powers, and no longer insisted upon any exception to the proposed amnesty. Upon this the Ministers and Admirals resolved to submit the ultimatum finally to the Sicilians, and to declare that the mediation must cease if it were rejected. The squadron accordingly sailed for Palermo, with a fair wind, on the night of the 4th.

AUSTRIA.

PROMULGATION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET. The news this week from Vienna is of considerable interest. The young Emperor has issued a constitutional code for the whole monarchy, and has dissolved the Diet at Kremsier. These changes have been announced, first, in an imperial manifesto; secondly, in a ministerial declaration in pursuance of the same; and, thirdly, in the promulgation of a constitutional code. The first of these documents, from its importance, we give in full, viz.:—

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"We, Francis Joseph the First, by the grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, &c.

"When our illustrious predecessor in the Empire, the Emperor Ferdinand the First, readily responded, nearly a year ago, to the general desire for political ameliorations (in conformity with the spirit of the times) by promising free institutions, a feeling of gratitude and joyful expectation was spread throughout the entire empire. But later events ill corresponded with the hopes justly raised. The present condition of our Fatherland fills our heart with deep sadness. Its internal peace has fled. Poverty menaces the once prosperous land. In the capital, the intrigues of some evil-minded persons still necessitate, to our great grief, and notwithstanding the excellent disposition of the overpowering majority of its inhabitants, the continuance of its exceptional state. Civil war devastates a portion of our kingdom of Hungary. In another country belonging to the crown, warfare prevents the introduction of a regular state of affairs; and where external peace is not yet disturbed, the spirit of distrust and suspicion steals along in secrecy and darkness. So saddening are the results—not of freedom, but of the abuses drifted along with it. To put an end to those abuses and to terminate the revolution, is both our duty and our resolve. In the manifest of December 2 we expressed the hope that with God's help and with the co-operation of the people, we should succeed in uniting in one great state all the countries and races of the monarchy. Everywhere throughout our extensive empire those words found a joyous echo; for they were the expression of a long and now generally felt necessity. In the regeneration of the entire monarchy, in the closer union of its constituent parts, the sound sense of the people recognised the first condition of the return of order and of prosperity, as well as the safest guarantee for a happy and glorious future.

"Meantime, the Diet convoked at Kremsier by the Emperor Ferdinand I. discussed the constitution for a portion of the monarchy. It was, it is true, not without hesitation, on account of the position taken by it during the month of October—a position little in accordance with the loyalty due to our house—that we resolved to entrust it with the continuance of that great work. We entertained the hope, however, that that assembly, keeping in view the relations of the empire, would accomplish, as speedily as possible, and in a felicitous manner, the mission entrusted to it.

"Unfortunately, this our expectation has not been realised. After several months' discussion, the work of the constitution has not been brought to a close. Theoretical debates which were not only decidedly opposed to the existing relations of the monarchy, but in an especial manner to the establishment of a regular system of law in the state, greatly retarded the return of tranquillity, legality, and public confidence, engendered melancholy apprehensions in the minds of well-disposed citizens, and imparted fierce courage and activity to the party of destructives which was put down at Vienna by the force of arms, and which is not yet entirely conquered in another part of our empire. All this greatly impaired the hope that that assembly, which contained highly estimable elements, could fulfil its mission.

"Meantime, through the victorious progress of our arms in Hungary, the great work of the regeneration of a united Austria—a work to which we have devoted the mission of our life—draws nearer to its termination, and the necessity is proved of laying the foundation of that work on a lasting basis. A constitution which shall unite in one bond not only the nations represented in Kremsier, but the entire empire, is the one which the nations of Austria, with justifiable impatience, expect from us. Thereby is the work of the constitution placed beyond the limits of the mission of that assembly.

"We have, therefore, resolved to bestow, *proprio motu*, and in the exercise of our own imperial powers, upon our people throughout the empire, those rights, liberties, and political institutions which our illustrious uncle and predecessor the Emperor Ferdinand I., and we also promised them, and which we, to the best of our knowledge and conscience, have considered to be the most salutary and the most suitable for the welfare of Austria. We accordingly promulgate this day the charter of the constitution for the one and indivisible empire of Austria, close thereby the diet at Kremsier, dissolve it, and order its members to separate immediately after the publication of this decree.

"The principles by which we have been directed in the granting of this present constitution are the following:—1st, to render the unity of the whole empire compatible with the independence and free development of its constituent parts, and a strong executive for the whole empire; one protecting law and order, compatible with the freedom of individuals, of communes, of the coun-

tries belonging to our crown, and of the various races. 2nd, to establish a powerful Government, which, alike removed from a contracting system of centralisation and one of dissolving diffuseness, shall afford sufficient space for the noble powers of the country, and guarantee internal and external peace. 3rd, to create a budget which shall be economical, alleviative as much as possible of the burdens of the citizens, and having the guarantee of publicity. 4th, to effect the total liberation of landed property from feudal dues, through reasonable indemnification, and with the mediation of the state; and 5th, the securing of true liberty by upholding the laws.

"People of Austria! In almost every part of Europe society has been shaken in its very foundations; almost everywhere has it been menaced with destruction by the restless efforts of a criminal party. But however great the dangers which Austria, which Europe, incurs, we do not despair of a happy future for our Fatherland. We rely on the assistance of the Almighty God, who has never forsaken our imperial house; we confide in the loyalty of our people, the overpowering majority of whom form the well-disposed. We rely on the bravery and honour of our praiseworthy army.

"People of Austria! Gather around your Emperor; encompass him with your attachment, your active co-operation, and the constitution of the empire will be no dead letter. It will become the bulwark of your liberty, and the guarantee of the power, splendour, and unity of the monarchy. Great is the work, but it will succeed by united powers."

"Given in our royal capital of Olmütz, the 4th of March, in the year of grace 1849, of our reign the 1st.

(L. S.) "FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"(Countersigned.) SCHWARZENBERG, STADION, KRAUSS, BACH, CORDON, BRUCK, THINNFIELD, KULMER."

The Ministerial Declaration presents no feature calling for extract.

The constitutional code guarantees civil and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, a representative Government, and all the rights and privileges, political and municipal, understood generally to be enjoyed by the subjects of a constitutional monarchy.

According to the first chapter of the new constitution, the empire of Austria consists of the following countries appertaining to the crown:—The archduchy of Austria, above and below the Enns; the duchy of Salzburg; the duchy of Styria; the kingdom of Illyria (consisting of the duchy of Carinthia, the duchy of Krain); the principality county of Gorz and Gradiska; the margravate of Istria and the city of Trieste, with its territory; the principality county of Tyrol and Vorarlberg; the kingdom of Bohemia; the margravate of Moravia; the duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia; the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, with the duchies of Anshwitz and Cator and the grand duchy of Cracow; the duchy of Bukowina; the kingdoms of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, with the Croatian coast-land; the city of Fiume, and the territory belonging to it; the kingdom of Hungary; the archprincipality of Transylvania (Siebenburgen), including the (so-called) Saxon land and the re-incorporated districts (Gespanschaften) of Krasna, Mittel-Szolnok, and Zaránd; moreover, with Kovar and the town of Zilah (Zillenmarkt); the territories of the military frontiers, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. These countries form the free, independent, indivisible, and indissoluble constitutional Austrian hereditary monarchy. Vienna is the capital of the empire, and the seat of the imperial executive.

The chapter on the Diet provides that the general Austrian Diet shall consist of two houses—the Upper House and the Lower House. It shall be convoked by the Emperor in the spring of each year. The Diet assemblies in Vienna, but it may be convoked by the Emperor in another place. The Upper House is formed of deputies chosen for each country belonging to the Crown, by the Diet of that country. The number of deputies for the Upper House amounts to the half of the constitutional number of the Lower House. The division of that number will be arranged in such a manner, by the electoral law, that every country appertaining to the Crown has to send two members of its Diet as deputies, and the remaining number will be divided amongst all the countries belonging to the Crown in proportion to the population. The two members of the provincial diets deputised to the Imperial Diet must be in the full enjoyment of civic and political rights, have been, during five years at least, a citizen of the Austrian State, and be at least 40 years old. The other members of the Upper House may be chosen by the provincial Diets only, from amongst those citizens of the empire who possess the foregoing general personal qualifications, and who pay in the empire at least 500 florins (convention coin) in direct taxes. In those countries appertaining to the Crown, in which the number of such citizens who pay 500 florins (convention coin) in direct taxes is not in the proportion of one to every six thousand souls, the number required shall be made up from amongst those citizens who pay the greatest amount of taxes. The Lower House is formed by direct popular election. Every Austrian citizen of the state is entitled to the franchise who has attained his majority, is in full possession of his civic and political rights, and who either pays in direct taxes the annual sum fixed by the electoral law, or who, without payment of a direct tax, possesses the active franchise according to his personal character, in a commune of a country appertaining to the Crown of Austria. The elections for the Lower House are carried on in districts, and in the places fixed by the electoral law, which also determines the number of deputies according to the population. This number is to be so arranged that there shall be at least one deputy for every one hundred thousand inhabitants. The annual amount of direct taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph will be fixed by the electoral law in each country appertaining to the Crown, with due regard to its peculiar relations. As a basis, the electoral law will take, for rural districts, and for towns of not more than 10,000 inhabitants, an annual amount of not less than five florins (convention coin); and for towns with a population above that number, not less than 10 florins (convention coin); in no case is the amount to be fixed higher than 20 florins (convention coin). In order to be eligible for the Lower House, candidates must be themselves entitled to the franchise, in full enjoyment of their civic and political rights, have been Austrian citizens during at least five years, and be at least thirty years of age. Votes at the elections for both Houses are to be given orally and publicly. The members of the Upper House are chosen for ten successive years, and those of the Lower House for five. They may be re-elected. The members of the Upper House receive no payment; those of the Lower House receive an indemnification each session.

The chapter concerning the right of citizenship declares, there is no restraint on personal movements within the boundaries of the empire. The freedom of emigration is circumscribed by the state only with reference to the duty of taking military service. Every kind of personal bondage or feudal subjection is forever abolished. Every slave who enters the Austrian territory or an Austrian ship is free. All Austrian citizens are equal before the law, and are amenable to the same personal courts of justice.

The well-disposed portion of the community are said to be highly satisfied with this constitution, which is certainly a liberal one.

The promulgation of the new Constitution had called forth a general illumination of Vienna by the inhabitants. Some of the ex-members of the Diet had been arrested for taking part in the insurrectionary movement at the close of last year.

It was stated as a fact that some of the late operations of Prince Windischgrätz were not approved in high quarters, and that he was to return from the command in chief. His legalisation of the circulation of the Hungarian bank notes issued by Kossuth was particularly condemned.

HUNGARY.

The Magyars still vigorously oppose the Imperial arms. The united corps of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Schlick and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Schulz had, on the 10th and 12th ult., a most bloody encounter with the Magyars, and had taken Grosswarden. The whole line of battle, from Debrezin to Grosswarden, was said to be covered with the corpses of the slain.

The Szekler regulars, who got possession of the town of Reps on the 12th ult., committed no excesses; but, after having mulcted the inhabitants to the amount of 15,000 florins, left the town in the direction of Ufalvar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town journals of the 10th of January have come to hand. The colony continued quiet, and, from its gradually increasing prosperity, it seems to be destined, at no distant day, to rank among the very first of our British settlements. These remarks receive a corroboration in the following extract from a leading article copied from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of January 3, which is devoted to a retrospect of the year 1848:—

"The year 1848 had been distinguished at the Cape by the extension of British authority to the River Kei in Kaffriland, including about 70,000 natives, and the declaration of British sovereignty over the country between the Orange and the Vaal rivers, without encroaching, however, on the rights of the native chiefs in their respective districts. A plentiful harvest has crowned the year with gladness. There have been no visitations of epidemic diseases. Trade and commerce continue to flow in a stately current, with few misfortunes that merit notice either from their magnitude or their peculiar character. The local institutions, too numerous to be noticed in detail, have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. It is felt that capital is safe, and credit is unshaken."

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the *Avon* at Southampton on Tuesday, we have the usual monthly advices. In consequence of the loss of the *Forth*, and the breaking down of the paddle-gearing of two of the company's steamers at sea, more than the usual interest attaches at present to the position and progress of its vessels. The *Avon* left the *Trent* at St. Thomas. A malignant fever broke out amongst the crew on board the *Trent* while she was at Chagres. A schooner was obliged to be hired to convey her passengers from that place to St. Thomas. Ten of the crew had died of the fever. One poor fellow is supposed to have jumped overboard in a fit of delirium. The sick persons were obliged to be put on shore. The *Great Western* sailed from St. Thomas for Jamaica on the 12th of February. The *Great Western* had brought down the mails from Barbadoes in consequence of the *Remede* requiring repairs, which she remained at that island to complete. The *Conway* left Barbadoes for Demerara on the 9th of February. The *Severn* was at New York, and the *Clyde* gone to the Spanish Main.

At Jamaica the Legislative Assembly, which met after a short adjournment on the 23rd of January, was busily engaged in passing measures of retrenchment in the expenditure of the various departments of the public service. Economy was the order of the day. The inhabitants were becoming fully alive to the prospect of their island becoming the great entrepôt of steam navigation to the Spanish Main, both from Liverpool and New York. The last steamer from Chagres brought to Jamaica, along with a million of dollars for London merchants, 12,000 which were forwarded to New York by the *Severn*. The settlement of California, the development of the resources of the countries on and in the Pacific, and on the Spanish Main, they feel convinced must open new markets for an island which is naturally the most eligible intermediate station both for the steamers of England and the United States. The other topics that were engaging attention in the island were the penal laws and disposal of convicts, and a new election law.

Barbadoes was considered healthy at the time the mail was despatched. During the three months that the visitation of yellow fever lasted, the garrison had lost ten officers and eighty men. A slight reaction in commercial matters had taken place in the English islands, owing to the favourable prospects of the crops, and the small rise in the price of sugars.

From the foreign West India Islands we learn that there were complaints of a failure of the sugar crops in the French island of Guadeloupe. This is exceptional. In all the other northern islands the crops were remarkably fine, and a general feeling seemed to prevail that things were looking better. The failure at Guadeloupe arises from the fact that for three months after the emancipation of the slaves, at a time when the canes required unintermitting care and attention, no labour could be obtained. Since that time the blacks have returned to the cane grounds, and now do their work cheerfully. The average of wages for Negroes in Guadeloupe is sixpence a day. The prospects for next season are favourable. An insurrection broke out among the blacks in the Danish island of Santa Cruz on the 10th of February. They refused to work, assembled in crowds, and would not disperse when ordered. The troops fired upon them, and killed or wounded three or four. The authorities said that tranquillity was restored, but there was still a great deal of irritation. Everything was done under martial law; Government fixed the hours of labour and the rates of pay—the latter at a very low figure.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A RAILWAY JUNCTION.

A most extraordinary and unprecedented scene occurred on Monday morning at Clifton station, about five miles from Manchester, and the point where the East Lancashire line, midway between Bury and Manchester, forms a junction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's lines of rails from Manchester to Bolton, Preston, and Liverpool. The East Lancashire Company pass over the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's rails between Clifton and Manchester, paying toll, and it appears that some misunderstanding has arisen between the two companies as to the means of ascertaining the proper amount of toll. The East Lancashire are in the habit of running several up-trains to Manchester, past the Clifton junction, without stopping, and afterwards making a declaration to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company of the number of passengers the trains contain, and for whom they will have to pay toll. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company object to this plan, and demand that the trains shall stop at Clifton, so that the number of passengers can be counted, and give up their tickets. The East Lancashire Company say that, in addition to their declaration, the other parties have access to all their books, and to the returns of their (the East Lancashire Company's) servants; and that the demand to take tickets, or to count, is only one of annoyance and detention, adopted since the two companies have become competitors for the traffic to Bradford. Towards the close of last week, the dispute assumed a serious aspect, by one of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's agents at Manchester threatening that he would blockade or stop up the East Lancashire line, at the point of junction, with a large balk of timber. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's managers accordingly proceeded on Monday morning to carry the threat into execution, notwithstanding the presence of a large body of the county police from Bury, and a second body from the Pendleton county police station, near Manchester.

The East Lancashire early trains were allowed to pass upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire line without obstruction, and run to Manchester; but at half-past ten, as the next East Lancashire train to Manchester was one which would not stop at Clifton, but attempt to pass on to Manchester, so as not to allow the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's servants to count the passengers, the latter began to take active measures to stop up the East Lancashire line, and to raise a sufficient obstruction to the passage of trains to their own line. Their first step was to lay down, across the Lancashire and Yorkshire down-line of rails to Manchester, an immense balk of timber—laying it close to the points of the East Lancashire Company's rails forming the junction, and opposite the Semaphore signal-house of the East Lancashire Company. Behind this balk of timber, at either end, were driven down into the bed of the railway two heavy, long, iron crow-bars, to hold it to its position. Then, again, behind this balk of timber, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company brought up a train of six empty carriages, with its engine at the Manchester end; and this may be said up to this time to have completed the blocking scheme. The train of empty carriages was understood to have been for the double purpose of blocking the line, and of carrying forward to Manchester any of the passengers from the East Lancashire train who might choose to leave it and go forward, over the Bolton line, to Manchester.

The East Lancashire train was due in Manchester about 10h. 40m., but it was nearly that time before it came up to Clifton, and when it came in sight it was signalled to stop, of course, rather than allow the engineer to break his own and the passengers' necks by running upon the obstruction. Immediately the East Lancashire train stopped, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's servants went and demanded the tickets from the passengers. This demand, however, was fruitless, inasmuch as the East Lancashire parties had taken the tickets from the passengers at the previous station—Ringley—a course which they are said to have now followed for three months past.

This was the signal for retaliatory measures by the East Lancashire party, who had till now walked in silence on either side of their own line, as the servants of the other company had done on their own property; the police, meantime, looking on at both, from the window of the railway station-house, situated in the cleft of the fork formed by the two railways branching off to Bury and Bolton. The first act of the East Lancashire Company's servants was to remove the balk of timber, and this they did without hindrance, and the next to run forward their train, and attempt to force before them the Lancashire and Yorkshire blocking train. This, however, the others appeared to have anticipated; and having put on their breaks and brought another engine up in front of their train, which they had detached from an express train from Manchester that had come up while the previous proceedings were going on, they were able to maintain their ground. The East Lancashire Company by this time having brought up a heavy train laden with stone, on their other line, now caused it to run forward and take up a position on the shunt across the Lancashire and Yorkshire's up line to Manchester, exactly abreast of the blocking train on the other line of rails. Thus the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's double line of rails was now completely blocked up—one line by their own train, and the other by the stone train of the East Lancashire Company. In this position matters remained till near 12 o'clock; and, in the meantime, the affair every moment assumed a more serious aspect. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's trains, either way, as they came up, kept accumulating the means of blockade; and, added to these were the trains coming to the spot belonging to the East Lancashire Company, and those belonging to the Blackburn and Darwen Company, which came upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire rails at Bolton. By a little before 12 o'clock there were altogether eight trains on the double lines of rails of the two companies, extending side by side for more than half a mile. Many of the passengers, in some alarm, got out of the trains to remonstrate with the company's servants: and one party are said to have sent to Pendleton for a post-chaise, threatening an action for detention. At length, the Lancashire and Yorkshire blocking train having been left in the sole charge of Mr. Blackburn, at a little before twelve o'clock he withdrew the obstruction, and the various trains were allowed to pass onwards; fortunately without accident or injury to the passengers, though it must be confessed to have been a dangerous experiment.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The Commissioners of the Admiralty have just reported on the proposed branches of this company to Alnmouth and Newcastle Quay, and give their assent to the bill, subject to certain conditions affecting the interests of the Tyne and river Ais. The Commissioners intimate that as the high level bridges across the Tyne and Tweed have been built by this company without the plans having been submitted to the Admiralty, since the passing of their act in 1845, although the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act incorporated in their own act required them to do so, their Lordships will require a special clause to that effect to be inserted in their proposed bill.

GREAT WESTERN.—It is calculated that the reduction lately effected in the number of the passenger trains on this line will cause a saving in the expenditure of £100 per day, or at the rate of £36,000 a year.

NEW DISTANCE SIGNAL ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN.—A deputation of gentlemen connected with the North-Western, Great Western, and the Eastern Counties Railways were at the Kingston-on-Thames station, on Monday, to minutely inspect the new distance signal which has been fixed up there, said to be the invention of Cornelius Stovin, Esq., general manager of traffic on the South-Western Railway. The signal-man went through the various changes of the apparatus, which appeared to be performed with great ease, and with but comparatively little trouble to those working the machine, although the crank turned was full six hundred yards from the coloured signal. The transitions from white to green, and from green to red, were effected almost instantaneously, capable of announcing danger beyond the aforesaid distance at least three-fourths of a mile. This signal has now been in constant use, when required, at the Kingston station for the last six months, and has never failed. It has undergone several important alterations and improvements since its erection, under the observation of the inventor; so that at length it has been found to be so far complete, that the company have determined on fixing similar signals at all the stations on their line where such may be deemed necessary.

WHOLESALE SHEEP-STEALING.—On Wednesday morning, between one and two o'clock, the constable on duty in Bishopsgate-street within observed two men of suspicious appearance driving a large flock of sheep and lambs through that thoroughfare. On interrogating them as to where they were going, they ran away, and made their escape. The animals are all marked with red ocre across the loins, and are supposed to have been stolen out of Essex.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE MINORIES.—On Tuesday night, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the spacious range of premises, numbered 238 and 239, Minories. The buildings were of considerable depth, and five floors high. On the discovery of the fire several parties made their escape down stairs; but the females were so frightened, that the constable was obliged to enter the building and pull them out. The conductor of the Royal Society's fire-escape from Aldgate-pump, on hearing the parties who had escaped cry out that several persons were in the upper part of the premises, placed his machine in front of the house; and, whilst he was at the top attempting to search the upper rooms, the flames shot out in a body, fired the canvas bagging of the escape, and he himself escaped with the greatest difficulty. Several engines speedily reached the scene, when the firemen found the flames ascending so high into the air as to endanger the adjoining property. By 12 o'clock the fire was extinguished, but not until the whole of the premises from the ground-floor were burned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.—The writ for the election of a member of Parliament, in place of the late E. M. Munday, Esq., was issued on Wednesday. The nomination has been fixed by the Sheriff for Friday next, the 23rd inst., and the polling—if polling there should be—will, consequently, take place on the Monday and Tuesday following. Mr. Strutt, formerly Chairman of the Railway Board, has been invited by the Whigs to put himself in opposition to Mr. Munday, the Conservative candidate.

REPORT ON THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.—Mr. Walker, civil engineer, has surveyed and reported on the damage to the works of the canal, caused by the disastrous floods of the 24th and 25th of January. He calculates that the repair of the breaches will cost about £10,000. For additional security, Mr. Walker proposes to raise the embankments and the upper lock gates at the end of such of the reaches as require it. Mr. Walker contends that the canal had nothing to do with the damage done to the town of Inverness. If this be the case, the commissioners of the Caledonian Canal will not be liable in any expenses.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.—The whole of the farms on the road from North Corney to Cheltenham, distance of about ten or eleven miles, are now either in the hands of the proprietors, or about to be vacated by the tenants at Lady-day next. The soil of that district is very thin on the brach, and it, therefore, will not admit of tenantry paying rent at all, at the present low prices of corn.

CANTERBURY.—At a meeting of the East Kent Farmers' Club, on Saturday last, Mr. J. Neame in the chair, the present depressed condition of the agricultural interest was discussed, and resolutions were passed to the following effect:—"That the local taxation of the country bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land; that the difficulty to meet the burthens is greatly increased by the recent changes in the law, which admits the untaxed articles of foreign countries to compete with our own heavily-burthened produce, and which threatens to disorganise society by ruining the British farmer, and reducing the independent labourer to a state of pauperism;" and "that this club urges the necessity to meet from time to time, to watch the measures about to be introduced by Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli, and to use their utmost exertions to promote the general interest of the agriculturists."

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR FOUR COUNTIES.—The several committees of the magistrates of the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, having recently assembled at the Town-hall, Swansea, to consider the report of the sub-committee appointed to treat with the Earl of Jersey, on the subject of a site for a lunatic establishment, the result of their deliberations is, that the terms are deemed satisfactory. Danygraig, near Swansea, is therefore the spot fixed upon. The asylum is to be made capable of containing three hundred patients, with arrangements for extension, should it at some future period be required.

REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—A public meeting of a large and respectable character was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Court-house in Leeds, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of a much larger reduction in the estimates of the public expenditure than that proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. The meeting was convened by the Mayor of the borough, in compliance with a requisition containing the signatures of about 500 merchants and trade-men. John Hope Shaw, Esq., the Mayor, presided. The various resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. George Goodman, Alderman Carbutte, Flint, W. B. Holdsworth, E. Baines, Alderman Bower, and Councillors Brooke and Wilson. The resolutions characterised the present expenditure as oppressive, profuse, and unnecessary; that the colonies, if rightly governed, would be self-supporting, and that the removal of all impediments to commercial intercourse, and the adoption of arbitration, would be the best guarantees against war. A petition to Parliament was adopted embodying those sentiments.

MILITARY RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH.—The part of the town adjacent to those quarters usually frequented by the soldiers in garrison, was in a great state of alarm on Saturday and Sunday evening last, when some hundreds of soldiers were occupied in fighting—principally 91st Regiment *versus* Royal Marine Artillery. Many of the combatants have been severely beaten. On Tuesday night, in consequence of information received by the Lieutenant-Governor, strong pickets, under the command of officers, were under arms, and drawn up opposite a house in Warblington-street, where these unsoldierlike affrays have commenced. At the same time officers commanding regiments, and field officers of the day, appeared mounted, and preserved order in that locality. But in other streets mobs of soldiers, armed with sticks, were rushing about, chasing each other, and causing great alarm. It is much feared that this riotous conduct will end in a serious affray between the 91st Regiment and Royal Marine Artillery.

IRELAND.

THE RATE-IN-AID AGITATION.—The meetings of the counties of Armagh and Down have been the most important that the anti-rate-in-aid agitation has produced. Colonel Blucker, a great favourite of the northern people, delivered a stirring speech at Armagh, which was received with great applause. At the Down meeting, the Marquis of Downshire denounced it as "this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" declaring his intention of opposing the rate "as an individual;" and expressed his carelessness about being called a rebel. Lord Roden also made a strong speech at the same meeting, and said it was the worst measure ever inflicted upon Ulster. It is worthy of remark that men of all parties are to be found in this agitation. Thus, at the Down meeting were the Marquis of Downshire and Mr. Sharman Crawford, Lord Bangor and Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Ross of Rosstrevor and Lord Roden.

POOR-LAW UNIONS.—The state of things in the Ennis union, county of Clare, is desperate indeed. There are not less than 25,000 persons receiving relief. The weekly expenditure is £900; and on the 25th of March the union will owe £10,000 sterling. The inspector, Mr. Lynch, reports that the guardians do not exercise any control over the relieving officers, and that on board days there are seldom more than three or four guardians present. In the meanwhile the commissioners for the present refrain from handing over the union to paid guardians—a step to which they finally must come.

One of the most noticeable signs of the social revolution now going on in Ireland, is the enormous quantity of second-hand plate offered for sale at a very low figure by the chief jewellers of Dublin. Never before was so much plate to be sold, and the price is extremely low. For furniture and equipages of every kind, the price at auctions is also very small. At a recent sale of various effects, a handsome state carriage, little used, was knocked down for £38.

The vacancy in the Collectorship of Customs in the port of Dublin (first class), while leading to the promotion of many of the more active and deserving officers throughout the different ranks of the Customs department, will be filled up, and all promotions are to be understood as being accepted, subject to the reductions and changes that may be deemed necessary, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The vast estate of Mr. Martin—son of the famous "Dick Martin"—in the county of Galway, alluded to in the debate of last week by Sir Robert Peel, has just been sold to a London assurance company. A recent traveller gives an idea of the extent of this estate by saying that the entrance to the private domain is about a day's journey from the mansion house.

The Marquis of Donegal, K.P., late Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has been elected Commodore of the Royal Irish Yacht Club. The members have recently built, at Kingstown Pier, near Dublin, one of the most picturesque marine villas in Ireland, a handsome club-house, of great neatness and beauty of style. It is situated a few yards from the St. George's Club-house, of which the Marquis of Conyngham is the Commodore.

ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES.—At the suggestion of the Right Hon. T. Wyse, the newly-appointed Minister to Greece, a department has been established for the purpose of inquiring into and preserving the monuments and other antiquities peculiar to India. The plan has been highly approved of by Viscount Hardinge and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control, an office with which Mr. Wyse has been connected up to a late period.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—A monthly packet communication having been established between the Mauritius and Ceylon, by the Government of the former colony, all letters for Mauritius will in future be transmitted from this country by the overland mail made up at the office on the 24th of each month, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded.

PRESERVED TRUFFLES.—On a recent importation of a quantity of preserved truffles from France, a question arose as to the rate of duty which ought to be charged on them, and the matter was referred to the authorities for their decision. It happened that in this instance the truffles were not preserved in oil, as has sometimes been the case, but simply in their own liquor, and packed in bottles rendered air-tight, but had not lost a particle of their original character and quality as truffles; and it was deemed equitable that truffles so preserved should not be admitted at a less rate than when the article is imported in the raw state; and it has therefore been ruled that truffles, whether raw or preserved, are liable to the rated duty of 1s. per lb., and five per cent. thereon; and it has been directed that such duty be levied on all future importations of the article.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN THE PORT OF MARSEILLES.—A very serious disturbance lately took place at Marseilles, ending in the death of one Englishman, and three others very badly wounded, on board a Spanish brig, the *Leon*. It would appear that the *Ann Ingate*, English schooner, had been engaged in giving to or receiving cargo from the *Leon*. In the evening, some of the crew of the former agreed over their cups to pay a visit to the *Leon*, and taste the wine which they were aware was on board that Spanish brig. As might have been foreseen, they were not favourably received; indeed, the state of mebration, total or partial, of the English seamen at the time of their visit alone can attenuate, though it cannot justify, the marauding character of their conduct. The men who had been set to watch the property of the *Leon* very rightly opposed the attempt of the English to touch the wine. Whereupon they hailed their comrades, who came to their assistance with boat-hooks, marling-spikes, and such-like instruments. The Spaniards, seeing this, drew their knives, and a contest was engaged, in which the English came off second best. A body of National Guards then interlined to put an end to the fray. By this time four of the English had been badly wounded; they were immediately taken to the hospital, and the ringleaders of the disturbance, both English and Spanish, lodged in goal. In the course of the following day one of the Englishmen expired, another is not expected to recover, a third is in a very hopeless state, and the fourth is badly wounded in the arm.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF RECENT BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

We resume our Illustrated notices of the Third Annual Exhibition of British Manufactures, at the Society's House in the Adelphi. The number of visitors has already been very considerable.

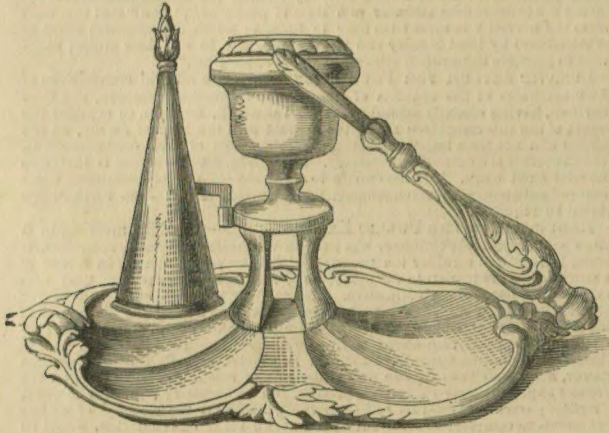
The first specimen we have engraved is a silver Equivehant Chamber Candlestick (No. 119), manufactured and exhibited by J. H. and R. Ferryman. It is termed equivehant, from its carrying itself even or upright in whatever position the candlestick may turn, thus ensuring additional safety in cases of accidental fall.

Next is another variety of candlestick (No. 173), named, from the design, "A Climbing Boy." It is otherwise remarkable for its novel combination of statuary porcelain and metal; it has been designed, manufactured, and exhibited by W. Potts, of Birmingham.

The upper central illustration (No. 411) shows one of the interesting specimens of amateur carving, the exhibition of which was suggested by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The subject is entitled "The Proposal," and is graceful and pleasing, as well as full of promise in the execution.

The group No. 50 has been modelled by E. Cotterell, and manufactured by Garrard and Co., who have received for it an honorary testimonial. The figures are "St. George and the Dragon;" the composition is very spirited, and the chasing admirable. It is intended for an inkstand.

The specimens of Glass beside the Bronze Group include some new forms of Wine-glasses—in which vessel, by the way, there is room for considerable artificial improvement. One of the two patterns (No. 213) is tastefully engraved, and has a Venetian stem: it is from Messrs. Richardson's works, at Stourbridge.



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FERRYMAN'S SILVER EQUIVEHANT CHAMBER CANDLESTICK.

No. 262 is another specimen, in similar style, exhibited by Jonathan Phillips; No. 509 is a new glass, by Pellat;—the Water-Bottle and Glass—are other tasteful specimens in the Exhibition, but not included in the catalogue.

Next week we shall engrave the beautiful gilt Centre-piece, executed by command of her Majesty, from a design by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and lent for exhibition by the Queen.

We add an interesting extract from the address of the Council, relating to Students' and Artizans' Prizes:—

"Referring to the rewards and encouragement held out to *Students* by the Society, the Council have great satisfaction in observing that the modified views of the last two or three years, in respect to the list of *subjects* for premiums, and the class of artists invited to compete, are beginning to be responded to. The Exhibition convincingly proves that the alteration was made in perfect accordance with the changed wants of the age and the new class of students rapidly forming in all parts of the kingdom in the lately-established schools of design. These students, it should be remembered, belong mostly to a rank of society which renders peculiarly necessary the stimulus of such rewards. Art, as applied to manufactures, has made steady progress since the change; and several works which have this year been rewarded with premiums show a diligent study of nature, and at least an ambition in applying such study to ornamental decoration. A new class of works has at the same time been added; and the Society has endeavoured (with some success) to stimulate the art-workman, whose excellence in his craft in many branches lies between and unites the designer's skill and the manufacturer's capital, and whose merits and excellence have for too long a time been neglected."

The following information respecting the Quinquennial National Exhibition is gratifying:—

"The Society is aware that these exhibitions, necessarily limited each year to certain classes of manufactures, are only parts of a series of exhibitions which it is proposed shall culminate every fifth year in a large National Exhibition, embracing ALL manufactures. The revolution of the first fifth year will arrive in 1851, and the Council feel that it will be necessary forthwith to mature those arrangements for giving due effect to this event, which have already been successfully instituted and carried to a certain point with the President of the Board of Trade, and the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Board of Trade has already promised co-operation, and the Chief Commissioner of Woods a suitable site for the building in which the exhibition may be made. It only remains for the Government to take the risk of providing a temporary building, of dimensions sufficiently ample for the purpose. The Society of Arts having practically demonstrated the means of establishing such exhibitions, and educated most successfully a numerous public of all classes of society to appreciate them, and crowd to see them—having induced able designers, eminent manufacturers, ingenious mechanics, skilled workmen, and men of science, all to assist in these exhibitions—having been aided by the active co-operation and goodwill of the most distinguished among the nobles and the commons of our country in lending specimens for exhibition—enjoying the benefit of the personal interest and advice of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the head of the Society, and



"THE PROPOSAL," PANEL, CARVED BY G. COOK.

having been honoured with the direct and practical assistance of our most gracious Sovereign, in promoting the success of these exhibitions, the Council feel that they shall be warranted in preferring a request to her Majesty's Government to do its part in this great object, and to provide once in every fifth year a suitable building, in which a national exhibition, duly representing the best productions in all branches of British manufactures, may be formed. The Society's first annual exhibition was visited by about 20,000 persons; the second attracted a concourse of more than 70,000 persons; and should the popularity of the present more interesting exhibition increase in a proportionate ratio, the Council will be prepared, on behalf of the Society, to present a petition to the House of Commons, and to wait on the Prime Minister, requesting that arrangements may be made to provide a proper building for the great National Exhibition in 1851."

WOOD-CARVING.—POTATO BOWLS.—When a good idea has been originated, generally it has many servile imitators; thus, Mr. Bell's well-known bread platter has been the parent of many others of various degrees of merit, which share the fate of all imitations, viz. that "those who follow must needs be

behind." One good, however, which has resulted from this movement is an increased attention to wood-carving as applied to domestic implements, resulting in bowls for bringing the potato hot to our tables in a material whose non-conducting properties are so well known, as also that of absorbing the redundant moisture which injures this indispensable edible. We have seen bowls of three several designs, differing from the bread platters in having an independent originality. That of the Wood-Carving Company has a bold pierced rim, formed of the potato plant, the ornament standing rather in the way of utility. Mr. W. G. Rogers's bowl is free from this defect, the ornament being low in relief and conventional in character, and merely on the outer surface. In Mr. Bell's design, executed by Messrs. Philip and Wynne, the potato and its foliage form the handle. Wood-carving may be made auxiliary to other occupations. It is so with the Swiss goatherds; and hence the cheapness of Swiss wood-carving.—*Journal of Design*, No. 1.

GRAND SPECIMEN OF FOSSIL ORGANIC REMAINS.—Perhaps one of the finest specimens of fossil organic remains ever yet discovered is an immense fossil of the *Plesiosaurus* tribe, lately found in the cliffs, near Kettleness, on the estate of the Marquis of Normanby, in Yorkshire. It is supposed to be the *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus*, and measure twenty-one feet nine inches in length, and eleven feet ten inches across the paddles. The ribs are three feet in length, and quite perfect, and the spines of the neck, which are laid down, are also in beautiful order. The species differs from the *Plesiosaurus Dolichodentus* (a fine



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POTTS' "CLIMBING BOY" CANDLESTICK.

specimen of which was found near Whitby a few years ago, and sold to the museum at Cambridge for upwards of £230) principally in the head, which in the *macrocephalus* is very large, and in the present specimen most complete, showing the blow-holes, eye-sockets, and brain-pan in the greatest perfection. The jaws are armed with remarkably strong teeth. This wonderful specimen is now at Lyth, near Whitby, in the charge of the steward to the Marquis of Normanby, and is worthy the inspection of all naturalists.

FACT FOR NATURALISTS.—A few weeks ago, some faggots were sent into the Lings coal pit, belonging to the Wingerworth Coal Company, for the purpose of filling up the chasm over the timber, where the roof had given way. A bough of hawthorn had then been carelessly thrown aside in an opening, and it is now in full leaf and blossom. A branch of it was brought out last Monday night; but the leaves, and blossoms also, began to flag in a few hours after it was exposed to the fresh air. There is still a part of the thorn in the pit, 500 yards from the bottom of the shaft, in a healthy growing state; all the difference observable between a thorn growing on the top of the ground, and the one above named, is that the leaf is quite white, and the blossom without smell.

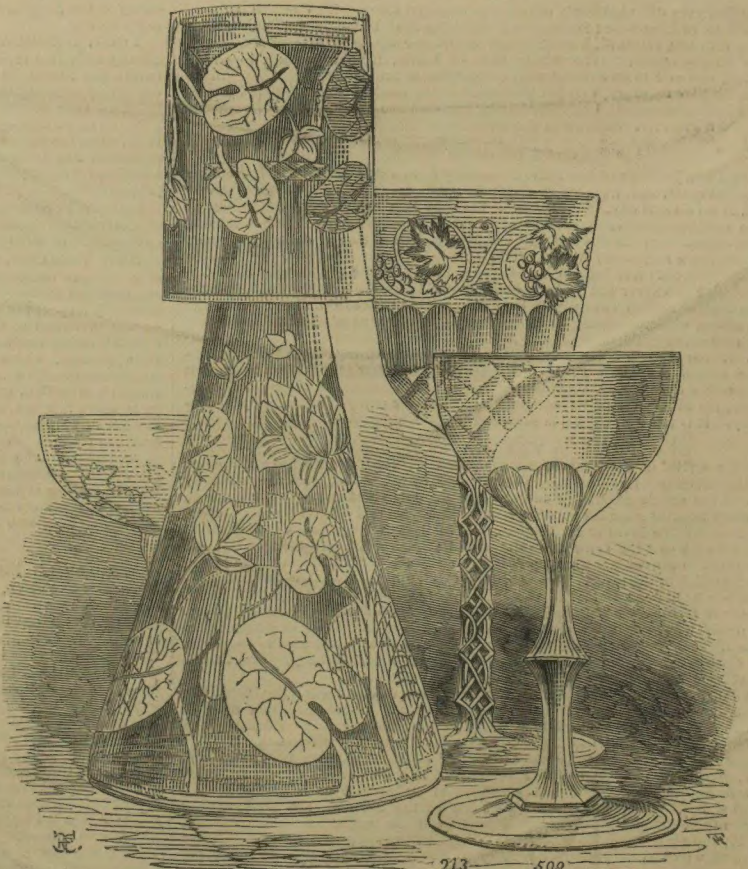
GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MARCH, 1849.—A monthly packet communication having been established between Mauritius and Ceylon, by the Government of the former colony, all letters for Mauritius will, in future, be transmitted from this country by the Overland Mail made up at this office on the 24th of each month, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded. The postage on letters so transmitted to Mauritius will be:—Weighing under ½ oz., 1s. 10d.; weighing ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. 3d.; exceeding 1 oz., and under 2 oz., 4s. 1d.; weighing 2 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 4s. 6d. Letters, if specially addressed "via Southampton," may be forwarded to Mauritius on the 20th of each month, and will be chargeable as follows:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; and so on according to the scale for charging inland letters. Newspapers will be forwarded via Southampton free of postage, but will be liable to a charge of 3d. each when sent via Marseilles. The foregoing rates of postage, both on letters and newspapers, must be paid in advance.

GREAT RISE IN THE PRICE OF ENGLISH BARK.—Since the fall of oak trees last spring, English bark has risen at least 100 per cent. in price, holders refusing even to sell at that immense advance. A large holder residing in the vicinity of Guildford refused, within the last few days, £19 per ton for old bark, much of which, it is said, was bought in at from £7 to £9 per ton. It is expected that more oak trees will be cut down this year, in the county of Hants particularly, than has been known in any previous year since the termination of the last European war.

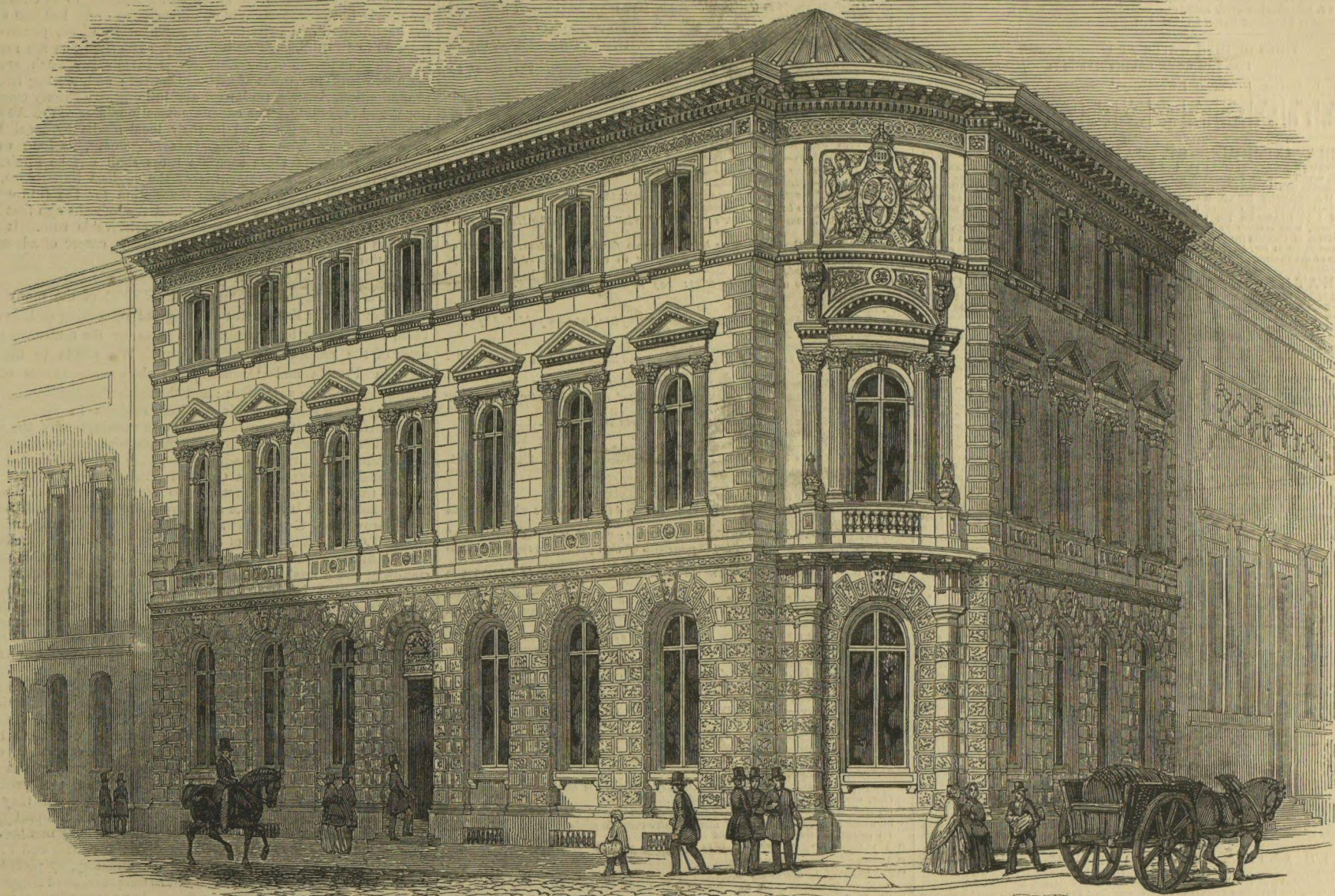
During the past week a splendid set of robes and a pair of silver candlesticks were presented to the Rev. T. B. Parkinson, of Wakefield, by a few of his admiring and approving friends.



BRONZE INKSTAND.—"SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," MODELLED BY E. COTTARELL.



213. VENETIAN WINE-GLASS, BY RICHARDSON.—262. WINE-GLASS, BY PHILLIPS.—509. WINE GLASS, BY PELLATT. WATER-BOTTLE AND GLASS, NOT IN CATALOGUE.



IMPERIAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.



IT HAS been well remarked in the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal* that "What the club is to the street architecture of the West-end, the assurance office is to the City; and the edifices devoted to the more useful purposes of life, it is pleasing to see, are not inferior to those which are only the appendages of luxury. Indeed, the range of assurance offices in London constitutes in its architectural, as well as in its moral aspect, a characteristic of which England may be proud. The foreigner has hitherto envied us our charities, our parks, and our clubs; he will now have another feature in the physiognomy of London which suggests honourable associations in connexion with the private and domestic habits of the professional and middle classes, and testifies to the earnest and provident care for those to whose comfort their lives have been devoted."

Of the truth of these observations, the beautiful edifice just completed for the Imperial Assurance Company, and of which we give a faithful representation, is a striking proof. The most important building erected in the City since the Royal Exchange, it surpasses in elegance and convenience all similar structures; and indeed, some civic buildings on which the most lavish expenditure has been incurred, cannot show so appropriate and pleasing an exterior, or well planned and convenient interior arrangements.

The building stands on the delta formed by the union of Threadneedle and Broad-streets, and therefore occupies a triangular piece of ground; and yet, not a regularly-formed triangle, as one side (that in Broad-street) is considerably longer than the other; but the architect has shown infinite tact in making the most of the awkwardly-formed site of which he had to avail himself. The two fronts of the building are alike in general character—in the Italian Palazzo style—and are built of Portland stone.

The character of the exterior is, as may be seen from our Illustration, exceedingly ornate; and all the details are worked out with the most careful attention to effect and finish, the string-courses and mouldings being of admirable design. Indeed, in nicety of finish in details this building takes high rank, as it is in such parts that architects now-a-days most usually fail. There is one feature in the exterior we must not omit to point out—the keystones to the lower story windows and doorway. They differ each from the other, and symbolise the City, power, fire, water, &c., and are all of marked excellence; the one personifying the City we have engraved for our initial letter. These, and the bas-relief of the armorial device of the company, the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with figures personifying Commerce and Plenty, are executed by Mr. J. Thomas, whose productions we have so often had to mention with high praise, and whose reputation these works fully sustain.

The doorway is in Broad-street; where, entering a small vestibule, the principal staircase is seen, and on either side are offices for the town and country departments of the Fire-office, and offices for the superintendents of those respective branches. The offices are extremely well fitted up and arranged, and a fire-proof strong-room offers great facilities for the ready putting away of books on reference to them. The staircase is extremely elegant, and at its foot is a stove of beautiful character, from the top of which rises a classically-formed candelabrum for a light. The offices for the life department are on the first floor, and are equally compact and well-arranged with those below; a strong room being on this floor also. The board-room is the most decorated of any of the apartments, and is elegant in its every decoration and appointment, the cypher of the company being introduced with good effect in the architectural enrichments of the ceiling.

The second floor comprises a foreign office, with its accompanying strong room, a suite of apartments for a resident manager, which has a private staircase leading to Threadneedle-street, and other rooms, all equally apposite in character and fittings-up to the other parts of the building. Indeed, in every portion the architect has evinced great skill in design and arrangement; and in no part, perhaps, more than in the facilities for the transaction of an immense business, and safe storing of the masses of important documents and books which are of so great moment in the transactions of a Fire and Life office. The basement contains strong rooms also, and apartments for the porter, and lavatories, &c. for the clerks, kitchen, &c.

THE IMPERIAL ASSURANCE OFFICE.—J. GIBSON, ESQ., ARCHITECT.

The whole of the building and furnishing, also, has been completed under the contract for the building alone, a fact highly creditable to the architect, Mr. John Gibson, of Park-street, Westminster; and the highest praise is due to him for having erected so beautiful an addition to the public edifices of London. Messrs. Piper were the builders.

THE YARBOROUGH MONUMENT.

SHORTLY after the lamented decease of the Earl of Yarborough, which took place on board his yacht, the *Kestrel*, on the 5th of September, 1846, in the Bay of Vigo, a public subscription was opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory; when in fitting taste it was resolved that the memorial should be of such a character as would prove a beacon to the mariner, at the same time that it recorded the great estimation in which the deceased nobleman was held by all classes.

An ample fund having been raised for the purpose, the committee ultimately decided upon the design of an obelisk, to be erected on Bembridge Down, at the east end of the Isle of Wight, upon a spot of ground kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Admiral Sir Graham E. Hammond, K.C.B., of whose estate it forms a portion.

The erection of the obelisk was confided to Mr. Peter Rolt, architect and builder, and the constructor of the Steam Basin in her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth. The monument is of grand and simple design, and built of greyish Penryn granite, from Mr. Gibson's quarries, in Cornwall. It is 75 feet in height, and measures 14 feet at the base, which rests upon five steps; the portion above the base consisting of 32 courses of rusticated work, each 18 inches. On the base are panels to receive iron castings, with appropriate inscriptions; and it will be inclosed with iron palisades. In order to protect the monument from lightning, a conductor passes through the centre of the obelisk.

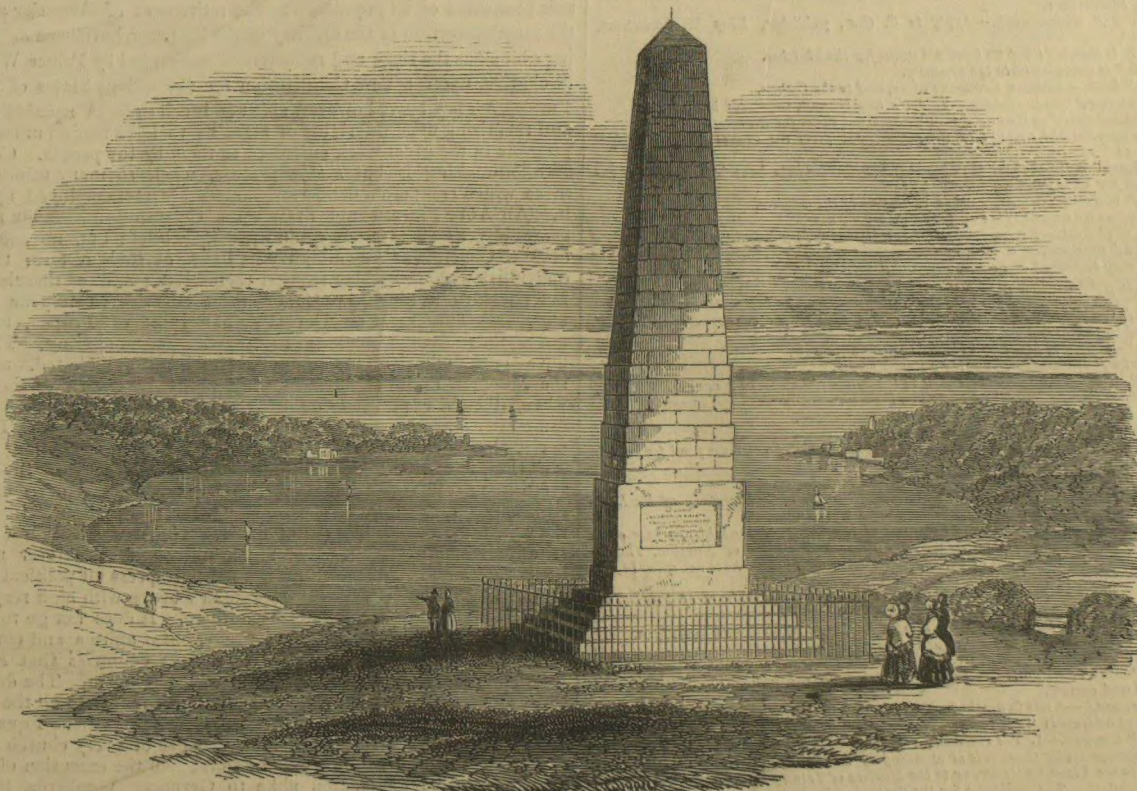
The work has been for some months in course of construction; and the ceremony of raising and fixing the top, or capping stone, took place on the 26th ult., under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Rolt; his two assistants; the granite merchant; and Mr. Corduroy, the surveyor; and in the presence of great number of visitors. The capping block weighed five tons, and was raised and placed without any accident.

The obelisk will be a conspicuous object from every part of the Solent. Its marks and bearings have not yet been issued by the Trinity Corporation; but as the site has been judiciously selected for nautical purposes, it will no doubt point out the situation of several shoals and buoys in the vicinity; and, we believe, it is intended to be, with other cross bearings, a leading mark outside the Owers, when other marks are not visible.

Lord Yarborough was a truly noble specimen of English nautical character, never forgetting Nelson, Duncan, Howe, and Jervis. He was a general peace-maker, whether on the magisterial bench, or in the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which he was one of the earliest and most distinguished members. His Lordship was a true sailor, an enthusiast in yachting, ever anxious for the improvement of our naval architecture; and he did more to improve the build, rig, and accommodation of yachts, than any other civilian, having himself caused to be constructed some models of extreme beauty. His favourite yacht, *Kestrel*, has, since his Lordship's lamented decease, graced the Royal Navy list.

A Portrait of the Earl of Yarborough, from a recent picture, with a copious Memoir of his life, appeared in No. 230 of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails between the United Kingdom and Sydney, New South Wales, by packet, will terminate on the 29th instant: all letters and newspapers for New South Wales and New Zealand will, therefore, for the present, be forwarded by private ship. The postage will be the usual ship letter rate of eightpence the half-ounce on letters, and one penny each on newspapers, which postage must be paid in advance.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH ON BEMBRIDGE DOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 18.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Princess Louisa born, 1848.
 MONDAY, 19.—Sun rises 6h 7m, sets 6h 9m.
 TUESDAY, 20.—Spring Quarter begins.
 WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict. Duke D'Enghien shot, 1804.
 THURSDAY, 22.—Goethe died, 1832.
 FRIDAY, 23.—Weber died, 1829.
 SATURDAY, 24.—New Moon, 2h. 6m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 0	8 45	9 24	10 5	10 45	11 25	Tide.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 8	0 45	0 24	0 5	0 45	0 25	0 15

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 19, will be performed Auber's New Opera Comique of *ACTON*, which was so favourably received on Monday last, in which M. Couderc and Mlle. Charton will appear. In addition to the amusing opera of *LA DOUB ECHELLE*, And, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 20, being the BENEFIT of Mlle. CHARTON, and the Last Night but Four of her Engagement, will be produced Auber's popular Opera of *LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE*, performed from the original Score of the Composer, with entirely New Costumes, Scenery, &c. La Cate-ina, Mlle. Charton; Don Henrique, M. Couderc (performed by him upon the production of the Opera in Paris).—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE—EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP, supported by the following talented Artists, in addition to other accomplished Performers. Every Evening, M. Franconi will exhibit his highly-trained Horses—Graciously Feats of Horsemanship by Mdlles. Caroline, Clarke, Mathilde, Amalia, Palmyre Anato, Ducois, &c.; M. Loloist, sen., Nief, Newsome, Young Loisset, Candler, &c. &c. The Entertainments will be accompanied by the Equestrian of Messrs. Auriol, Leclair, Young Auriol, and Mohnet.—Commence at eight o'clock.
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.—Commence at Two o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The greatest triumph ever witnessed within the walls of the Amphitheatre has been achieved by YOUNG HERNANDEZ, the celebrated American Equestrian who has just arrived in this country, and whose unparalleled feats, executed by an "elegance of motion" and entire absence of all effort (hitherto unattainable) nightly call forth from the most brilliant assemblages rapturous expressions of wonder and prolonged approbation, amounting to positive enthusiasm. His success being as unprecedented as gratifying, he will have the honour of reappearing during the ensuing week in those inimitable and perfectly astounding Feats of Equestrianism for which he has been universally pronounced in America, the Metropolis, and by that powerful engine, the public press, "The First Rider in the World."—On MONDAY, MARCH 19, the Performances will commence at quarter to 7, with Fitzball's magnificent Spectacle of *CORRADO*, or, "The Warrior's Steed." After which, BATTY'S SCENES OF THE ARENA, in which Young Hernandez will appear. To conclude with a Favourite MELODRAMA.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The EIGHTEENTH CONCERT will be held on the EVENING OF WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 21st, 1849; at which Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mr. THALBERG, and other distinguished artists will appear.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMER, 4, Exeter-hall; and of all music-sellers.—For Programme see the "Times" of Monday, March 19th.

GIGANTIC MOVING PANORAMA.—On MONDAY WEEK will be Exhibited, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL, Leicester-square (late Miss Linwood's Gallery), a VIEW of the Mighty Father of the Rivers, the Mississippi, from the Falls of St. Anthony to its termination at the Gulf of Mexico, painted by the celebrated American artist, J. R. Smith. The history of art does not present a parallel to the gigantic panorama that has newly arrived from America, under the superintendence of Professor Biele. No feature, no scene is left undepicted; and the fidelity of the whole may be conceived when it is announced that this prodigious panorama occupies an extent of four miles of canvass.

NOTICE.—VISITORS to the CYCLOPEDIA may be admitted to the Colosseum at Half-price.—ROYAL CYCLOPEDIA, Albany-street.—Open daily, with a colossal Moving Panorama, representing LIBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by EARTHQUAKE in 1765. Designed and produced under the direction of Mr. W. Bradwell, painted by Messrs. Danson. Illustrated by appropriate Music, on the New Grand Apollonicon. Morning: First representation at half-price 2s; second ditto, at 4s. Evening: First representation at half-price 2s; second ditto, at 4s. Admission, 2s; reserved seats, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price. Family Tickets for four or more, to the Reserved Seats, 2s 6d each person, may be had at the music warehouses and libraries.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT CROSBY HALL.—In consequence of the exceedingly crowded houses, Mr. LOVE will continue his LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS AT CROSBY HALL, on FRIDAY NEXT, March 23, and on FRIDAY, March 30, being the Last Two Fridays in Lent, except Good Friday, or which evening no performance will take place. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by his Ventriloquist Sketch, entitled LOVE'S LABOUR LOST; in which Mr. Love will embody the Peculiarities of Eight different Persons. With other Entertainments.—On Monday, March 19, Mr. Love will give an Entertainment at the Town Hall, Andover; on Tuesday, March 20, at the Assembly Rooms, Salisbury; on Wednesday, March 21, at the Town Hall, Basingstoke; on Thursday, March 22, at the Institution, Aldersgate-street; on Monday, March 26, at the Town Hall, Luton.—Begin at Eight. First Class Seats, 2s; Second Class, 1s. Books to be had at the Doors, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES EXPLAINING THE ART OF MAGIC, by Mr. Shaw, with Illustrations, changed every week, daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine. LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachoffner's ILLUSTRATIONS ON ASTRONOMY, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at One o'clock. LECTURES ON THE VENTILATING OF MINES, &c., by means of the STEAM JET. A VIEW IN THE GOLD DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA is added to the NEW DISOLVING VIEWS. NEW CHROMATROPE. MACHINERY and MODELS explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, MODELS, &c., in connection with Architecture, is NOW OPEN to the Public from 8 till dusk, at the GALLERY of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall Mall.—Admission free; on Saturdays, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
 ROBERT C. DUDLEY, } Hon. Secs.
 WM. W. DEANE, }

ART UNION OF LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Subscription List will close the 31st inst.—Each Prizeholder at the Annual Distribution will be entitled to select FOR HIMSELF a work of art as heretofore. Every subscriber will receive for each guinea an impression of a Line Engraving, by P. Lightfoot, after W. E. Frost, A.R.A., SABRINA, a proof of which may now be seen at the office, and in addition to this, an engraving after a design in bas relief, of "Christ entering Jerusalem," for which a premium of £100 has been awarded to Mr. J. Hancock.

GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretary.
 LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Notice."—Natal has the climates of the tropics, of the south of France and Italy, and of England or Scotland, according to the elevation of the district. Isaacs' "Travels in Eastern Africa," and the Parliamentary papers recently published, will give the information required.
 "L. D. J."—Apply at the Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 "W. S. B."—Richborough.—Apply to C. Cox, publisher, King William-street, Strand.
 "G. F. Z." is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketches.
 "E. J. D." is mistaken as to the drawing.
 "M. L." bath.—Address, Lambeth Palace, and to the College.
 "A Subscriber," Chancery-lane.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.
 "A True Admirer."—We regret that we have not room for the lines.
 "Anti-Pusey."—The account of the proceedings gives the names of the principal "sisters."
 "Ruglensis" is thanked for the Sketches; but the subjects have been too often engraved for us to repeat.
 "T. F." Worcester.—We are not in possession of the address.
 "Oculus."—We cannot spare room for your long note.
 "T. P. W." Ross.—We cannot inform you beyond the published accounts.
 "A. C. A." may obtain a book of instructions at any "Archery" warehouse. The tools may be bought at Fenn's, Newgate-street.
 "Harry."—Guff.
 "J. S."—See the treatise on "Short Whist," published by Longman and Co.
 "X. X." Rochford.—Any benefit society. The eggs of the silkworm may be purchased in Covent-garden market.
 "Alge."—Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.
 "Mercator." Manchester.—See the advertisements.
 "Z. N."—Send your communications to the House of Commons; or Vacher's cheap "Parliamentary Guide" will give you the addresses.
 "J. H. H." should apply to an engine or ironmonger.
 "C. E."—We had rather not advise you.
 "D. B. R." Calais.—There is in London a society which possesses a fund for "aid in the building of churches."
 "M." Deptford.—Address the Secretary, &c., Manchester.
 "A Constant Subscriber." Chipping Campden.—Apply to the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster.
 "Yorks."—There are families of the name of Thompson, of Yorkshire, whose arms appear in the Herald's Office. We may instance Thompson of Marston, Thompson of Escrick, Thompson of Cottingham Castle, &c.; but we have not space to furnish the various arms.
 "H. T. P."—Irish Peers created before the Union take precedence of Peers of the United Kingdom of the same grade.
 "D. E. V."—The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman by birth and parentage.
 "S. K. K." Belfast.—We are not aware of any relationship existing between Sir Chas. Napier and Mr. Joseph Napier, M.P. for the University of Dublin.
 "J. S."—The resumption of the old mode of spelling the family name will be quite legal and correct.
 "A Plebeian."—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., Whitehall.—The proper style of address is "My Lord Duke."
 "Vox." Glasgow.—1. The Hulsean Prize is open to any member of the University of Cambridge under the degree of Master of Arts. The essay is to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, or to the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, who are the trustees. 2. Candidates for the Seatonian Prize must be Masters of Arts of the University of Cambridge, and the Poem must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Sept. 29.

"F. F." Dublin.—Apply to Cocks and Co., for the new book of "Cecily on the Theory of Music."
 "Sans Souci."—"Bid me discourse," to be found in one of Shakespeare's sonnets, was composed by Bishop for the "Twelfth Night," for Miss Stephens.
 "X. Y. Z."—We cannot recommend any particular flute-maker.
 "A Subscriber."—Music must be sent in a sealed packet.
 "A Lover of Music."—It must be the next note receding; thus: A, double flat, on the pianoforte, would be G natural. Middle Lind is not yet married; she has left the stage.
 "A Constant Reader."—Pyne's "Treatise on Perspective," published by Wale.
 "A Reader ab Initio."—Show the medal at No. 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
 "Gladiator." Ripon.—Roland's "Treatise on Fencing," price 9s. The price of the Grammar is 2s. 6d.
 "A Constant Subscriber." Paddington, is mistaken. It was the Earl of Buckinghamshire who died lately: see our Journal for Feb. 10.
 "W. E. R."—We cannot insert the paragraph.
 "Florence."—We regret that we cannot find room for the lines.
 "Benedictus" can remit to our office at any period.
 "W." Birmingham.—The circumference of London and its suburbs is about thirty miles. See the Key to the large View in Vol. 5 of our Journal.
 "S. O." Luton.—Main on "Kitchen Gardening."
 "A Subscriber." Hants.—We have not room to quote the act, the provisions of which should be given in late books on angling.
 "W. W." St. Leonard's.—Prior's "Life of Burke" is published by Murray, Albemarle-street.
 "Cornubiensis" is thanked, but we have not room for his suggestion. Reports of remarkable sales of landed property appear in the newspapers occasionally.
 "G. B. S."—Received.
 "Oxon."—Apply to a dealer in coins: say at 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
 "P. L."—Received.
 "E. M. B." Canterbury.—A work on glass-painting has just been published by J. H. Parker, Strand. Apply to a dealer in coins.
 "Quiz."—The Metropolitan Police Act was passed in 1829.
 "Z. A." Norwich, is thanked; but the sketch and memoir have no immediate interest.
 "D. M. F." Edinburgh.—See any History of Scotland.
 "J. O." near Malton.—The address of the United States' Minister is 1, Upper Belgrave-street.
 "J. P." should consult a Solicitor as to the property in Chancery.
 "A Subscriber" should apply to the Income Tax Commissioners.
 "A Subscriber." Worthing.—Richardson's "English Dictionary."
 "J. S." Tunbridge Wells, should send his communication to the Zoologist, published at 1, Paternoster-row.
 "P. W. B."—In summer.
 "S. X." The work is out of print.
 "A Hampshire Correspondent" states that he heard the song of the nightingale on the 2nd instant.
 "G. G." "J. O." Malton; "W. H. R." Belfast; "S. N. D." "A Provincial;" "Tota," Bradford.—We are not in possession of the information requisite to reply to your inquiries.
 "J. M. S." near Tewkesbury.—See the remarks upon the weather in February, in the present Number.
 "M. F." Bangor, is, we believe, correct in his surmise.
 "M. D." is thanked; but the natal house of the poet-politician is not, at this moment, of sufficient interest for engraving.
 "W. J. H."—The new "History of Surrey" is published by Bogue, Fleet-street.
 "A Lover of Music."—Her Majesty's Theatre was opened for the season on Thursday.
 "Othello."—We cannot tell.
 "O. P. T. V."—Vol. 8. of our Journal may be had in Paris.
 "W. H."—The lines will not suit.
 "Bermuda."—Lady Boothby.
 "T. L." Guernsey.—Sir John Franklin sailed for the Arctic Regions on May 19, 1845. See No. 160 of our Journal, for Views of the Erebus and Terror, the vessels of the Expedition, and a Portrait and Memoir of Sir John. We must decline giving the address of Mlle. Lind.
 "A Careful Reader."—A Portfolio for preserving the Numbers of our Journal may be had of Mr. Low, Fleet-street.
 "Omega."—By application to the secretary of either of the establishments in question, descriptive reports may be obtained.
 "W. A." Huddersfield.—It is illegal either to buy or sell Playing Cards the duty on which has been evaded. We cannot spare room to reply to the remaining four (!) questions.
 "A Subscriber."—The cottage range is made at Newark, Notts.
 "Augusta."—Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary."
 "The Sister of a Subscriber."—"The Fight for the Beacon" is a composition. Mr. Goodrich is said to be the veritable "Peter Parley."
 "W. H." who inquires for a work on the Currency, is referred to Tooke's "History of Prices."
 "F. G. H."—The work is an accredited one.
 "A Correspondent."—Nutt's Beehive is sold by Neighbour, High Holborn.
 "F. B. K." Edinburgh.—Received.
 "A Poor Artist." Devonshire.—A copy in lithograph would be illegal.
 "Hic Jacet."—All in good time.
 "A. G. C." Bolton.—A work on "Parrots" is published by Orr and Co., Strand.
 "F. A. C." Belfast.—Received.
 "D. B." Ennisworthy.—Mr. Charles Kemble is brother of the late John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons.
 "W. H." Darenton, will, perhaps, repeat the question.
 "O. P. Q." St. Austell.—The obstruction would subject the party raising it to an action.
 "T. W." Peterborough.—We cannot undertake inquiries as to solvency.
 "J. E. F."—The admission is gratuitous.
 "J. M. H."—An inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of the Orphan Asylum, at Bridge-road, Lambeth, at Clapham Rise, or Clapton, would, doubtless, answer our Correspondent's purpose.
 "A." Cushman.—Jamaica, G. Henderson, Kingston.
 "ENFIELD AND EDMONTON RAILWAY."—Mr. Thomas Compton has written to state that this line originated with him, and that he furnished the preliminary survey and levels.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Next week we shall engrave a Scene from the very successful performance of "Cenerentola" on Thursday night.

NOTICE.—Any of our Agricultural Subscribers can have the edition which leaves London on Friday evening, with the Corn-Market of the same day, by ordering this edition of their news-agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

THE Austrian Deputies, removed from busy Vienna and the unsafe protection of its populace, to the retirement of Kremsier and the same protection of the soldiery of the Emperor, have been debating ever since the siege and reduction of the capital by Prince Windischgrätz, upon a new Constitution for the various States of the Empire. They have, however, spent so much time in squabbling, and theorising upon the rights of man, as to have made but small progress in the great work entrusted to them by the people. Constitution-making is but a slow process, when so many minds as those which compose a deliberative assembly are employed upon it. An Abbé Sieyès could draw up a Constitution as easily and as rapidly as an attorney could draw up a brief; but, no sooner does a Constituent Assembly try its hand at such a task, than difficulties without number suggest themselves; and the theorists, powerless to advance, are found most effective to impede the business. The Austrian Deputies, like those of Prussia, have made themselves ridiculous in Constitution-mongering. They have been allowed to amuse themselves, unmolested, until the Monarch and his advisers were ready to get rid of them; when, like their predecessors of Brandenburg, they have been summarily dismissed. Count Stadion, on behalf of the Emperor, has drawn up and promulgated a Constitution for Austria, and the Assembly has been dissolved, just in the same manner as the King of Prussia, having given a Constitution of his own making to his "beloved Prussians," turned the Constituent Assembly out of doors. The new Austrian Constitution seems a document of much liberality. Whatever may be its reception in Austria, it cannot fail to impress all political observers and friends of rational freedom in Europe with high respect for the talents and principles of its authors. It does not go to the democratic extreme of universal suffrage, but it affirms and consecrates every other liberty hitherto enjoyed in countries that have been blessed with a steady representative Government. The document secures civil and religious freedom and equality to all the nations that compose the heterogeneous Empire of Austria. Equality to all religious professions; the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own affairs; and the extension of the system of national education alike to Germans, Lombards, Slavonians, and Hungarians, are secured. The press is to be free, subject to the same restrictions against libel or sedition that exist

in other countries. The right of meeting and association, and that of personal freedom, are guaranteed, subject of course to suspension on cause shown, or in case of war and insurrection. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two Assemblies, an Upper and a Lower, both elective, but with a difference of qualification. The Upper House is to be elected from the Provincial Diet; and the Lower to be chosen by the people, in the proportion of one member to every 100,000 souls; the qualification of a voter being a payment in direct taxation of from 30 to 40 shillings, English money. The Ministers are responsible, and the person of the Emperor is inviolable. Such are the main points of the great Austrian Charter; and, dating from its promulgation, Austria, no longer absolutist, is a strictly constitutional and free State. The constituent nationalities of the Austrian Empire are to be governed in their local affairs by local Diets chosen by themselves—a necessary arrangement, as long as the complete fusion of these separate races shall not be attainable. Upon the whole, this document is of the highest importance, and will, it is to be hoped, lay a sure foundation for the future prosperity and internal peace of Austria. A few months ago that Empire seemed to be falling to pieces in irretrievable ruin. It now seems as if about to start afresh in a brilliant career of advancing civilization.

THERE is some hope, it appears, that two out of the many civil wars that arose in Europe out of the great upheaving of February, 1848, will speedily be brought to a close by the returning good-sense of the parties involved in them. We allude to the war between Prussia and Denmark, on the *questio verata* of the Schleswig-Holstein succession; and the more obstinate war between the King of Naples and his revolted subjects in Sicily. The Danish Government has given notice of a termination of the existing armistice on the 26th of the present month; but we learn from Lord Palmerston's reply to a question put to him on Tuesday, that the Danish Government has declared officially to all parties interested, that it is not its intention to recommence hostilities, but that its sole object is to make a different arrangement with respect to the provisional Government of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Lord Palmerston is of opinion that the spirit of conciliation which animates both parties will lead them to a reasonable understanding, and a final arrangement of the question in dispute.

The question between Naples and Sicily appears to be still nearer to a satisfactory solution. The French and English admirals, whose sympathy with the Sicilians caused the struggle to be more protracted than it would otherwise have been, have acted, in some respect, as the negotiators between the King of Naples and the Sicilians; and the proposal which the King has offered for the acceptance of Sicily has their concurrence and support. The King has published a proclamation containing the new Constitution of Sicily. It is, in fact, the Constitution of 1812, which the Sicilians themselves have never ceased to demand, the modifications being too slight to justify its being considered as a new or a different document. Though a general amnesty has not been published, the King pledges himself in the preamble of the constitution to "forget, and to consider as if they had never happened, the faults and political offences of the past year." The Sicilians held out against the presence in Sicily of any other than a Sicilian army, but it appears that the British and French admirals have undertaken to get over this difficulty, by persuading the Provisional Government to consent to the presence of Neapolitan troops in the capital at a future period—but not until the irritation of the late contest shall have died away. The King, it appears, though willing to grant an amnesty, or a quasi-amnesty, insists that thirty-two individuals, whom he names as most seriously implicated in the rebellion, should absent themselves from Sicily for a year; and there is some reason to fear, that these individuals may yet have sufficient influence with the Sicilians to cause the compromise to be rejected. Perhaps, however, when they find once for all that they are to have no more support from the naval forces of Great Britain or France, they will reflect more coolly upon their prospects of a successful resistance, and accept the terms which have been offered. It is possible, also, that the King of Naples, on receiving a satisfactory guarantee for the future loyalty of the thirty-two individuals named, will not press the point. The latest accounts represent the British and French admirals as having proceeded to Gaëta, to confer with his Majesty upon it. The war has been a very sanguinary and a very disgraceful one to both of the belligerents. It is to be hoped that no circumstances on either side will lead to its renewal. The Sicilians have received a fair offer. If they reject it, they will have to bear the whole shock of renewed hostilities, without any support from the Governments of Great Britain or France. The knowledge of this fact will, in all probability, be decisive of their submission.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

BURNEY PRIZE.—The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the subject for the present year is "The Divine Attribute of Mercy, as deduced from the Old Testament." The candidates for the prize must be Bachelors of Arts, in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th of November, 1849, with the names of the respective authors, sealed up.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—The Very Rev. the Master and Fellows of this College have appointed William Watson, Thomas Molesworth, and William Harris Cooke to the three vacant Bacon Scholarships.

THE ADAMS PRIZE.—The University having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's College, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adams Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University, the examiners have issued notice that the subject for the first prize is "The Theory of the long inequality of Uranus and Neptune, depending upon the near commensurability of their mean motions." The candidates are required to carry the investigation to (at least) terms of the second order with respect to the eccentricities, and to calculate, from the best data hitherto furnished by observation, the numerical values of the co-efficients in the expressions for the variations of the elements of the orbits. The problem will be considered to be solved in the most complete manner by taking account of the terms of the third order of eccentricities, and calculating the effect of the more important terms involving the squares of the disturbing forces. Great importance will be attached by the examiners to an elucidation, drawn from dynamical considerations, of any steps of the analytical processes; and more especially, to a clear exposition, apart from the symbolic reasoning, of the mode in which the forces produce the results arrived at. It is desired that the essay may be prefaced by a statement of the course of the investigation, and of the principal heads under which the subject is treated, with a summary of the results. The essays must be sent in before the 1st of July, 1850, privately. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his essay printed or lithographed. The successful candidate will receive about £130. He is required to print the essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University library, to the library of St. John's College, and to each of the four examiners.

CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.—F. H. Whymper, of Trinity College, was last evening declared by the examiners to be the successful candidate for the vacant Craven Scholarship. The electors expressed an opinion that W. Owen, of St. John's College, acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishop of York intends to hold his next ordination in York Minster, on Trinity Sunday, the 3d June next.—The following Bishops will hold ordinations on Trinity Sunday:—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the Cathedral Church of Wells; the Bishop of Ely, in the Cathedral Church of Ely; the Bishop of Lincoln, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln; the Bishop of Manchester, in the Parish Church of Preston; the Bishop of Oxford, in the Cathedral Church of Oxford; the Bishop of Salisbury, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; the Bishop of Chester, in the Cathedral Church of Chester, on Sunday, the 13th of May next; the Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, the 10th of June next; the Bishop of Winchester, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, on Sunday, the 8th of July next; the Bishop of Worcester, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, on Sunday, the 23d of September next.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be held on Thursday, the 10th of May. The sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral will be preached by the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a few minutes, the business disposed of being the presentation of petitions, amongst which was one presented by the Marquis of Westmeath, complaining of the expense to which he had been put in the Irish law courts by the Poor-Law Commissioner, on a claim of rates due by him; and praying that he might be reimbursed out of the salary of the commissioner. (A laugh.)—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House, having disposed of some preliminary motions, went into Committee of Supply.

SIR C. NAPIER AT COURT.—On Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, at Portsmouth, embarked Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B. &c., for Osborne, where Sir Charles was invited to join the Royal circle at dinner in the evening. The naval and military authorities received the gallant chief with unusual demonstrations of respect. Sir Charles stayed at Osborne until the next day (Friday), when he took his departure.

REMOVAL OF THE COURT TO LONDON.—It is understood that the Court will remove from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, to Buckingham Palace, on Monday next.

The Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House on Thursday, from Stanmore.

The Speaker of the House of Commons holds his first levee this session this (Saturday) evening, at his official residence in Eaton-square. The members who purpose to pay their respects to the right hon. gentleman are expected at ten o'clock.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On Thursday morning an adjourned Court of Sewers was held at the chief office, Greek-street, Soho, when, in consequence of the opinions recently given by the Attorney-General and other eminent legal authorities, the general committee was dissolved, the sub-committees were converted into committees, and the committees were re-appointed. The duties in every case were defined, and the appointments were all made until further orders.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—We are informed, upon authority, that certain steam-vessels are now in course of equipment in this country destined for the service of the insurgent government in Sicily; and it is reported that upwards of 1200 men, fully clothed, armed, and organised, are ready to embark for the purpose of taking part in the contest.—*Times* of Friday.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service at Whippingham Church.

Prince Ernest of Saxe-Leiningen took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and returned to Frogmore House, on the preceding day.

Her Majesty and the Prince take their customary early walk every morning (weather permitting) in the grounds at Osborne; and the younger branches of the Royal Family take their usual ride in the Park.

On Monday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Leiningen, arrived in town at half past eleven o'clock, from her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Comar; Prince Ernest was attended by Mr. Sparr. The Royal party were visited in the course of the day by her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and a so by the Prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenbourg, in the afternoon, who partook of a *déjeuner* with her Royal Highness at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent left town at half-past three o'clock, on her return to Frogmore House.

On Wednesday evening Lady Russell gave her second *soirée* this season, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The company began to set down before ten o'clock, and an uninterrupted succession of arrivals followed until nearly midnight. His Royal Highness the Prince of Parma honoured her Ladyship with his presence on the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Speaker had his customary Parliamentary entertainment on Saturday evening, at the right hon. gentleman's official residence in Eaton-square.

Sir W. C. Ross, B.A., had the honour of taking the last sitting, on Tuesday, for a likeness of Prince Ernest of Leiningen, by command of the Queen.

A Levee will be held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

A Drawingroom will also be held at St. James's Palace on the next day (Thursday), at two o'clock.

Mr. W. Downing, of the Hon. East India Company's Botanical Office, has had the honour of presenting to her Majesty one ram and three ewes of the pure Tibetan breed, brought over by the *Dahousie*, from Calcutta, being the gift of the Hon. East India Company.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the preliminaries have been arranged for the marriage of Lord Foley with the Lady Mary Fitzallan Howard, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. The marriage, it is said, will take place early in May.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., has for some time past been confined to his room through indisposition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. J. NAPIER AND THE INDIAN WAR.

It is definitely arranged that General Sir Chas. James Napier, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, will leave town for Marseilles by the mail of the 24th inst. Sir Charles was entertained by the Directors of the East India Company at a grand banquet on this day (Saturday).

The embarkation of the 76th and 87th regiments for India will not take place until after the arrival of the next mail from India. These regiments are, however, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to then embark without delay. The nature of the next information will also decide whether the East India Company will apply or not for an additional force of the Queen's troops. The rumours, therefore, to the effect that several other regiments are to proceed from this country to India are premature, and without any foundation whatever.

THE DUKE AND SIR C. NAPIER.—Sir Charles, at the late interview with the Duke, is said to have declined going to India. On this the Duke, in his customary curt style, responded, "Then, Sir, if you don't go, I must."—*United Service Gazette*.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO SIR C. NAPIER.—Captain John Pitt Kennedy has been appointed Military Secretary to Gen. Sir C. James Napier, G.C.B., and will proceed to India with the gallant General. Capt. Kennedy had been Secretary to the Devon Commission, and recently been agent to the estates of the Earl of Devon in Ireland.

Major-General Sutherland is about to proceed to the Mauritius as commander of the forces there.

The Captaincy of St. Mawes Castle, vacant by the death of Sir Geo. Nugent, will not be filled up.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—It appears, from a return delivered with the votes on Saturday, that by consolidating the offices of the Paymaster-General, Paymaster of Civil Services, and Paymasters of Exchequer, the number of persons employed has been reduced by 35, and the expense in salaries reduced from £36,045 to £19,900, being a saving of £16,145, or about 45 per cent. There will be an additional saving in the article of contingent expenses, but the amount cannot be correctly ascertained.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have just issued a code of new regulations with regard to the admission of clerks into the Ordnance service. Every applicant must in future be between the age of 16 and 21 years, of which proof must be given; must write clearly and legibly, understand grammar, spell correctly, and be conversant with the common rules of arithmetic and decimal and vulgar fractions. They will have to submit to an examination by the chief clerks at Pall-mall and the Tower, and will be placed on probation for one year previous to their appointments being confirmed.

ERECTION OF BARRACKS, &c.—A circular has just been issued from the Horse Guards, enclosing ordinance regulations for the future erection and repairs of barracks in the United Kingdom. It orders that, for the future, no repairs shall be made without a representation to the authorities on the subject. It would appear that the expenditure of money in barrack erection and repairing has been for some time carried on in the most reckless manner. In Ireland, barrack jobbing has been most wantonly carried on, although there is scarcely a barrack in the country capable of affording comfortable accommodation to the officers and men. Such items as a "Clock at Athlone barracks, £280," looks remarkably well at a period when the Prime Minister proposed an addition of two per cent. to the Income-tax. It is certainly a great pity that the Liverpool Financiers do not turn their attention to such matters as these.

The superintendence of the several prisons under the control of the Government, and the convict department, is about to be consolidated under one board, an arrangement that will combine uniformity of treatment with economy in the management of the prisons and hulks. No additional expense will be incurred, as the services of some of the present members of the board of superintendence and of the inspectors of prisons will be made available in the proposed consolidation, which is to take effect from the beginning of the next month.

IMPORTATION OF CHESNUTS.—The steam ship *City of Rotterdam*, has arrived at one of the wharfs adjoining London-bridge, having on board an entire cargo of chesnuts in bulk from Bayonne. This is the first instance of a steam-ship having been entirely freighted with nuts of any description. In consequence of the cargo being in bulk, it was found, on the discharge of the vessel, that the heat of the engine-room and fires had produced considerable effect on the portion of the nuts which were on that side of the vessel's hold.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday, to consider of a dividend. Mr. Morris, the Governor, occupied the chair. The attendance of proprietors was very large. A dividend of 84 per cent. was proposed, and unanimously acceded to by the proprietors; and a ballot will be taken on Tuesday next, for the purpose of confirming this decision.

INDIA HOUSE.—A Court of directors was held on Wednesday, at the East India-house, when Alexander Bell, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of council at Bombay.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—On Thursday evening his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was introduced to the Society by the Marquis of Northampton, having been elected a Fellow at a previous meeting. His Grace replied briefly to the address of the Chairman, and was loudly applauded.

THE CITY DISPENSARY ANNUAL DINNER.—The 60th annual dinner in aid of the funds of this excellent charity took place on Tuesday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the sheriffs of the city of London, presided, and upwards of 70 gentlemen honoured the institution with their presence on this occasion. His Lordship, in giving the toast of the evening, "Prosperity and perpetuity to the City Dispensary," stated that the institution was founded in the year 1789, and that since its opening nearly 300,000 patients have been cured or relieved by its agency, 85,000 visited at their own houses, and many persons who have met with accidents admitted and carefully attended to without letters of recommendation. During the year 1848 the total number of patients admitted was 9883, and of these there were cured and relieved 8891; 21 died, 36 were discharged for irregularity, and 935 remained under treatment on the 31st December. His Lordship stated also, that notwithstanding the large amount of usefulness contributed by the society in ministering to the necessities of the poor, but a very small sum was required for carrying out its objects, and expressed regret that the contributions received during the past year had fallen short of this sum. He referred to the remarkable absence of fatal cases in the city district during the prevalence of the late epidemic, and attributed the escape of that locality from the visitation to the salutary influence of institutions like the City Dispensary.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Saturday, the first anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated at the London Tavern; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. About 250 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner; and among the guests were Samuel H. E. and Samuel (junior) Gurney, Esqrs., Aldermen Sidney, Fancourt, and Finnis; J. Allard, J. Dillon, H. Ford Barclay, Thomas Howell, H. W. Eaton, A. Caldecott, C. Enderby, J. Masterman, junior, E. Bunsen, Esqrs. After the customary loyal and constitutional toasts had been drunk, that of the "Army and Navy," and the mention of Sir C. J. Napier having been received with marked cheers, the right hon. Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest," and, in an address full of eloquent pathos, drew an affecting picture of the sufferings of the metropolitan population from disease of the chest, adding that the hospital accommodation of the metropolis comprises but three thousand five hundred beds, of which but a small fraction is devoted to the above class of disease. It was, therefore, proposed to erect for the use of the east-end of the metropolis an hospital in which diseases of the chest might meet that separate and exclusive treatment pronounced by modern science to be the most successful. (Hear, hear.) It was also proposed to have in connexion with the hospital a sanatorium, in which persons of moderate incomes might obtain the best medical assistance and accommodation, and to continue the public dispensary, in which, in the small space of six months, 3160 persons had already been relieved. (Hear, hear.) The toast having been warmly responded to, the Secretary read the report, which was duly adopted; and before the company separated, a collection was made, including donations, amounted to £1715. The necessity for this institution is urged by the number of hospital patients weekly, already amounting to 600; and the cases in the metropolitan districts last year reaching 18,664, or nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths.

STAMP AND EXCISE BOARDS.—The Treasury minute, bearing date the 19th of December, 1848, for the consolidation of the Board of Stamps with the Board of Excise, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The Lords of the Treasury observe:—"That the present Board of Excise consists of seven commissioners, and that the Board of Stamps and Taxes consists of five commissioners; and they are of opinion that the duties of the consolidated board may be ultimately effectually performed by a Board of Commissioners not exceeding seven, provided that proper attention to the discharge of their duties be given, not only by the chairman and deputy-chairman, but also by the junior members. They are of opinion, however, that, considering the large amount of revenue which will be under the management of the new Board, and the great amount of business which this must necessarily entail upon them, and which can only be materially diminished on the completion of the arrangements for consolidating the various subordinate departments of the Excise, and of the Stamps and Taxes, it will be advantageous, in the first instance, to retain for the time more commissioners beyond the number of which they propose that the Board shall ultimately consist." The eventual saving expected to be realised by the consolidation of these establishments will be £8100 a year. The following gentlemen have been appointed joint Commissioners of the Board of Excise and of Stamps and Taxes:—Mr. John Wood, chairman; Mr. John Thornton, deputy chairman; Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. Charles Powlett Rushworth, Mr. Thomas Harrison, Mr. H. F. Stevenson, Mr. Charles J. Herries, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Mr. Chas. Pressly. The junior Commissioners are to receive £1200 a year.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF MARTYRS IN SMITHFIELD.—On Wednesday, during the progress of excavations in Smithfield market, opposite the entrance to the church of Bartholomew the Great, for the formation of a sewer, when about three feet from the surface, the workmen came upon a heap of unburnt stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with ashes and human bones, charred and partially consumed. The remains thus discovered are supposed to be those of Martyrs burnt at the stake. Many bones were carried away as relics.

THE REV. MR. SHORE AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—On Tuesday night a densely crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Stockwell was held at the Stockwell Educational Institute, Stockwell-green, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a petition to Parliament, praying for an alteration in the law by which the Rev. Mr. Shore has been amerced in costs, and liable to imprisonment for life, for contempt, at the suit instituted against him by the Bishop of Exeter, for preaching the gospel since his secession from the Church of England, and in respect of which he is now a prisoner in St. Thomas's, Exeter. Mr. Carlisle, of Acre-lane, was called to the chair. Several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday information was received by the metropolitan police that Mr. Robert Buckell, actuary of the Brighton Savings Bank, had gone off with £870, the property of the depositors.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Robin Hood public-house, High-hill, Hackney, respecting the deaths of J. J. R. Robertson, aged 21, and T. W. C. Hairby, aged 24, medical students, who were drowned in the River Lea. Margaret Murray stated that on Saturday last she accompanied Hairby to the Jolly Anglers, adjoining the River Lea, Upper Clapton, where he hired a small boat which was only sufficient to hold two persons, and shortly after she had embarked with Hairby, Robertson came up and requested to be taken in. The boat was put back, and Robertson jumped in and sat down by the side of witness. Some persons who were standing on shore cautioned Hairby and Robertson not to proceed in the boat, as it was too small to hold three persons, and that it was dangerous to remain in her. Hairby took charge of the oars, and Robertson held one of the steering strings and witness the other. The boat had not proceeded far when Hairby said he was tired of rowing, and requested Robertson to take the oars. They both stood upright, and Hairby attempted to pass Robertson, and in doing so they both leant on one side, which caused the boat to heel over and it began to fill. They became much alarmed, and the deceased immediately caught hold of witness, and the boat instantly capsized and turned keel upwards. W. Waller, a bargeman, said his attention was attracted by hearing violent screaming for assistance, and he saw three persons in the water. Witness was in a barge, and he quickly reached the spot, and succeeded in rescuing Murray. The deceased, after swimming a short time, sank, and their bodies were not recovered until half an hour afterwards.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—By the Registrar-General's report, we learn that a decided improvement in the public health occurred during the week ending March 10. The deaths registered in London, which in the three previous weeks were respectively 1225, 1191, 1138, have declined to 1047, or 122 less than the winter average. A remarkable improvement has occurred in the mortality from epidemics; for, whereas this class of diseases was fatal in the three previous weeks to 353, 318, and 310 persons respectively, in the last week the deaths were only 243, which is little above the average. Small-pox does not prevail much at present; measles is unusually low. Scarlatina and whooping-cough show a decrease on the previous weeks; and now the mortality from the former does not much exceed the average: the deaths from whooping-cough were 69, which is more than the average by 27. Typhus has fallen to the average, namely 42 deaths. Fatal cases of diarrhoea and dysentery were 21, being 7 more than the average; of cholera, only 15, though in the three preceding weeks they were 49, 40, and 35: of the 15, 2 occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 5 in the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East. The mortality from diseases of the organs of circulation is also unusually low. Three men died of delirium tremens; a man and a woman of intemperance (both cases attended with epilepsy); also a woman from falling in the street when drunk. A woman died in Mile End, "eight days after childbirth, of typhoid fever, from previous poor living." A man of 34 years of age died of "intestinal disease—obstruction of colon through its whole length" (post mortem); the obstruction had continued 34 days, but was removed by medical aid before death; the patient had taken opium medicinally for the last nine years, and latterly in doses of three and sometimes four half-drachms daily. The number of births during the week was 1544.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was above 30 in. daily, except on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; the highest, which was on Tuesday, was 30.385. The thermometer was highest on Sunday, when it was 60°; the highest of each day fell almost continuously to 42° on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 43°. The mean temperature of each day continued above that of the same day on an average of seven years, till Friday. The wind was for the most part in the south-west till Thursday, when it veered to north and north-west.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Charles Napier having expressed a wish to visit Italy previous to his going to India, the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for one of her Majesty's steamers to be at Leghorn on the 28th of the present month, to convey the general from Leghorn to Alexandria, to meet the Marseilles mail there. The mail is to be detained at Alexandria until the arrival of Sir Charles.

Two small elephants were shipped for Calais on Thursday last, at Folkestone, said to be the property of Sir Charles Napier, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

In the report of the Municipal Commissioners on the City of London, it is stated, "The Lord Mayor's chaplain and coachman receive each a freedom annually."

Hardy, a private in the 4th Regiment of the Line, was sentenced to death by court-martial in Paris on Monday, for having struck a sergeant of his company.

The *Great Britain*, steam ship, has been sold for £25,000. The late owners have compromised with the insurers to save law expenses, and are to receive £10,111 16s., or about 56 per cent. on the sum insured.

The *Acadia* and *Britannia*, which were recently purchased from the North American Mail Company by the Central German Government for war steamers, left the Mersey, the former on Friday week and the latter on Sunday last for Antwerp, where they will receive their armaments. Besides these vessels, the same Government have purchased the American steamer, *United States*, also to be fitted as a war vessel.

M. Descluzes, the editor of *Le Révolution Démocratique et Sociale*, was tried and convicted in Paris on Monday last, for articles calculated to excite hatred against General Cavaignac and the National Assembly. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 1000f.

On Saturday last there was exhibited, in the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms, a curiosity from California, in the shape of a newspaper. It was entitled the *Californian*, and was about the size of the *New York Sun*, and printed equally as well as that paper. The news appears very scanty, as the main portion of the paper is devoted to advertisements.

A son of the late lamented artist, Mr. Haydon, whose untimely fate excited so much public sympathy, has been appointed by Lord John Russell to a junior clerkship on the first vacancy that has been filled up by the Treasury for some months past, in consequence of the reductions in the several departments.

At the recent annual election of Lord Rector for the University of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Thomas T. Jackson, Professor of Biblical Criticism, was unanimously elected.

The *Epoca*, of Rome, states that 4000 Greeks, now in Epirus, ready armed and disciplined, have offered their services to the Roman Republic.

Louis Blanc has published a pamphlet called "Appel aux honnêtes Gens." In this little brochure, which is admirably written, Louis Blanc accuses the High Court of Justice of being composed of a set of Ministerial myrmidons and *mouchards*, and says that they are backed by a pack of jury, and that, for these cogent reasons, he declines to stand up before the Jeffreys who have been perched up into the House of Justice.

On Sunday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached at Trinity Church, Trinity-square, Borough, before the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the High Bailiff of Southwark, and a crowded congregation, in aid of the funds of the Trinity District Visiting Society.

The precision and quickness with which the French army manœuvre are proverbial; and recently Marshal Bugeaud, at the head of the garrison of Lyons, has been displaying instances of their power in this respect by executing some brilliant military manœuvres. In the course of three-quarters of an hour, on one of those occasions (the 7th inst.), a bridge was thrown across the Rhone, over which the entire army passed.

The Polish Count Lamoyaki has left Paris for Turin, with 42 of the most experienced officers of the old Polish army.

M. Marbrat, a Member of the Hungarian Diet, has arrived in Paris. He is said to be charged with a special mission from Kossuth and the Chiefs of the Magyar party. He is to proceed from Paris to England.

Some of the French journals state that the fortress of Moulton was defended by a Frenchman, named d'Oultrenais, Gen. of Artillery in the Sikh service. At the storming of the breach he was killed by our troops; and then Moolraj, finding himself deprived of the services of an officer on whom he mainly relied, surrendered to General Whish.

The society which was recently formed for the protection of the salmon fishing in the river Teign, have been very successful in their exertions. The river is full of fish, and promises to afford excellent sport for the season.

The Bucks Assize Bill having passed the House of Lords, the summer assizes will be held for the future at Aylesbury. There is a new gaol at Aylesbury, which has been recently built, and the magistrates have decided upon immediately commencing building lodgings for the accommodation of the Judges, which will be ready to be occupied in March, 1850.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have determined that the examinations for the fellowship shall take place on Monday the 2nd, and Wednesday the 4th of April next.

During the past week a quantity of wreck was washed ashore on the Lancashire coast near Rossall, and other portions were seen floating in Morecambe Bay; the appearance of that which has been secured indicates it to belong to a vessel of about 100 tons burden, but nothing has been gained by which the name of the unfortunate vessel can be identified.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Anthony Swainson, B.D., fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

The Rev. William Cook, M.A., incumbent of the church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester, in the room of the Rev. James Cartmel, B.D., elected Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Geo. Woodhouse has been appointed assistant deputy-housekeeper of the House of Commons, in the room of the late Mr. E. Bellamy.

Last week, a beautiful and powerful steam-frigate, named the *Magicienne*, was launched in her Majesty's Royal dockyard, Penbrooke.

It is in contemplation to have a station for reserve steam-vessels at Greenhithe. They will be admirably situated for the protection of the river, and will be ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice when their services are required.

Mr. Lewis Cass, son of General Cass, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States at the late contest, has arrived in this country en route to Rome, where he is to officiate as Consul for the United States.

The Recorder of Wokingham, rendered vacant by the death of J. Jeremy, Esq., has been conferred on George Clive, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, and Judge of the Southwark County Court.

A return moved for by the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., shows that the total amount of the monies raised and at present chargeable on the security of the land revenues of the Crown, is £805,000, borrowed from the Equitable Assurance Society, the Bank of England, Lady Elcho's trustees, Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Mr. G. W. Aylmer. The amount of interest hitherto paid is £160,251. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), New Bond-street, we understand, have nearly perfected a *Miniature War Medal*, which will bear comparison in every respect with those issued by the Government.

The Rev. James Shore, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, was arrested last week for contempt of Court, for the non-payment of costs, after preaching in Spitalfields Chapel. Sir Culling Eardley has contributed £20 towards the fund for taking up Mr. Shore's case; and the Hon. Charlotte Thompson, sister of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, has given £10 for the same purpose.

The calendar of the prisoners for trial at the Wiltshire assizes states that "a young man, named William Nobbs, is charged with embezzling a penny, the property of her Majesty."

A correspondent in the lake district (Cumberland) informs us that a party, whose name is not divulged publicly, has munificently endowed St. Mary's Church, Birlinck, with £1000. Such an act of real and useful charity needs no comment.

The Lord High Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Hubert Smith, Esq., of Saint Leonard's, Bridgnorth, a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

American papers announce the discovery of a lead mine in Nelson, near the Albemarle line, eight miles from the St. Ives River Canal, in Virginia. The ore is said to be only four feet below the surface, and the vein to be four-and-a-half feet wide, yielding the enormous quantity of 80 per cent. of pure lead, and 2 per cent. of silver.

The band-master of the Queen's Hussars was fired at by one of the band boys, on Saturday afternoon, in Dublin, after parade. The shot providentially took no effect. The culprit is in custody awaiting a court-martial.

The Installation of Mr. Macaulay as Lord Rector of Glasgow College is to take place on Wednesday next. At the Town Council, last week, the Lord Provost gave notice of a motion that the freedom of the city be presented to Mr. Macaulay.

At a public meeting of the parishioners of Liverpool, held on Tuesday in St. Nicholas's Church, the Rev. Rector Brooks in the chair, it was resolved to proceed vigorously in agitating for a measure to subject the docks and corporate property to the payment of parochial and other local rates.

The *Remittance*, arrived at Liverpool from Mazatlan, has brought a quantity of quicksilver ore which had been shipped from California. Two specimens were exhibited in the Liverpool Change news-room on Tuesday.

St. George's Church, Preston, has again received a munificent gift from its zealous supporter, T. Lowndes, Esq. During the past week a very handsome carved oak pulpit and reading-desk have been placed in the church, and new tablets, &c., have also been presented by the same gentleman.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase to all the official departments, informing them that in the year 1849 they are not to present any petitions whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary assistance of any kind whatever, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army.

Sir James Ramsay is to succeed to the vacant Lord-Lieutenancy of Kincardineshire.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

Or Mr. Lance's great and almost unequalled excellence as a painter of fruit and splendid gold plate, we have often spoken. His picture, which we now present to our readers, is one of a pair—"Summer" and "Winter." The former is a beautiful group of fruit, and, in its sunny effects, forms a good contrast to the cold tone of the game, which is equally characteristic of the opposite season, "Winter."

This picture has been painted for Mr. Vernon; it will not form part of the National collection, but is to be placed in Mr. Vernon's private gallery; it is, certainly, equal to either of the painter's finest works.

Since Mr. Lance has been in the profession, he has painted three hundred pictures, which have found their way into the galleries of distinguished patrons of British art.

Mr. Danby, who contributes the clever picture also engraved in our present number, of "A Mountain Chieftain's Funeral in the Olden Time," became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1821. His first picture was "Disappointed Love;" and his second (in the Exhibition of the following year) was called "Clearing up after a Shower," and is said to have evinced that early love and attentive observation of nature which of late years has become so peculiarly pleasing in his works. His third contribution to the Academy was not much dissimilar in subject from his present performance in the British Institution, "Landscape, with Warriors of Olden Times in England retired to the shade of a mountain glen, to hear the Song of the Minstrel." This was followed, in 1824, by "Sunset at Sea after a Storm;" and, in 1825, by his large picture of "The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," bought by Lord Stafford at the Exhibition for five hundred guineas; Lord Liverpool having offered the same sum for the picture. The Academy having lost Mr. Martin

was induced at the next election for Associates to introduce Mr. Danby into their body.

Everything belonging to the Highlands of Scotland has of late become peculiarly interesting. It is not much above a century since it was otherwise. Swift, in his "Journal to Stella," mentions having dined in company with two gentlemen from the Highlands of Scotland, and expresses his surprise at finding them persons of ordinary decorum and civility. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745 raised a deep-rooted feeling in the House of Hanover against the inhabitants of the Highlands. How different is it now! Her present Majesty, the great-granddaughter of the King against whom the rebellion in 1745 was raised, in 1845 takes up her summer residence in the Highlands; and is so pleased with her reception, with the country, and with the people, that she returns to the ever-lovely Highlands for a second summer visit. The genius of Sir Walter Scott has done much for the character of the Highlanders; and the pencil of Edwin Landseer almost as much for their manners and customs, sports, and even the scenery of their wild and noble country. Nor will Mr. Danby's picture diminish the interest that is felt. Mr. Danby might have chosen the motto for his picture from Scott's "Glenfinlas or Lord Ronald's Coronach":—

"O hone a rie!" "O hone a rie!"
The pride of Albion's line is o'er,
And fall'n Glenartney's stateliest tree;
We ne'er shall see Lord Ronald more.

O sprung from great Macgillivray,
The chief that never feared a foe,
How matchless was thy broad claymore,
How deadly thine unerring bow.

The picture is a very impressive spectacle. The hero is slain, and his clan, with vows of vengeance, or stifled moans of despair, bear his remains to the grave, at the solemn hour of midnight. The procession

winds through the wild and rugged passes of a mountain glen, through the smoke of a hundred torches, or, at a turn of the mountain's gorge, the moon shines pale and cold upon the sable freight. The remains, borne by the chieftain's nearest kin, are followed by his family, his bard, his pages, his faithful dog. Beside the hearse strides a brother, whose bright sword gleams in the moonlight, as he raises the blade aloft in vow of vengeance; and with it is the holy cross. Before the procession lies the winding vale, with its misty perspective of precipice, and below is the still lake, emblems of the eternal rest sought for the Chief. On each projecting rocky point glares the watchfire; where, at morning's dawn a thousand spears will bristle, and fiercely rush again to war.

MR. JOHN MARTIN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Lindsey House, Chelsea, March 14, 1849.

SIR,—Your Journal is so distinguished for the accuracy of its statements, a rarely to present occasion for question; but the article concerning me in your last Number was so unfortunate a tissue of errors from beginning to end, that it can only have the effect of misleading your readers; and I must, therefore, request your insertion of the following particulars, which, however brief, may at least be relied on, and thus supersede the unauthorised sketches of my life which have hitherto appeared.

I was born at a house called the East-land Ends, Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, 19th July, 1789, and received the rudiments of my education at the well-known free-school of that place. Having, from my earliest years, attempted to draw, and expressed a determination to "be a painter," the question arose "how to turn my desires to profitable account;" and it was ultimately decided to make me a herald painter—in consequence of which, upon the removal of my family to Newcastle, I was, when 14, apprenticed to Wilson, the coach-builder, of that town. I worked with him for a year, in no small degree disgusted at the drudgery which, as junior apprentice, I had to endure, and at not being allowed to practice the higher mysteries of the art; when, just previously to the expiration of the year (from which period



WINTER.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

was to have received an increase of pay), one of the senior apprentices told me that my employer would evade the payment of the first quarter, on the grounds that "I went on trial," and that "it was not in the indentures." As it had been foretold, so it turned out. Upon claiming the increase, I was referred to my articles, and the original sum was tendered. This I indignantly rejected, saying, "What! you're soon beginning then, and mean to serve me the same as you did such an one? but I won't submit;" and, turning on my heel, I hastened home. My father highly approved of my conduct—declared that I should not go back—and immediately furnished me with proper drawing materials, the most satisfactory reward I could receive. I worked away to my heart's content for some days; when, at length, while so employed, the town-sergeant came to take me off to the Guildhall to answer charges brought against me by my master. I was dreadfully frightened, the more so as none of my family were within call to accompany me: and, on entering the court, my heart sank at sight of the aldermen, and my master, with lowering face, and his witnesses. I was charged on oath with insolence—having run away—rebellious conduct—and threatening to do a private injury. In reply, I simply stated the facts as they occurred. The witness produced against me proved the correctness of my statement in every particular; and the consequence was a decision in my favour. Turning, then, to my master, I said, "You have stated your dissatisfaction with me, and apprehensions of my doing you a private injury: under these circumstances, you can have no objection to returning my indentures." Mr. Wilson was not prepared for this, but the Alderman immediately said, "Yes, Mr. Wilson, you must give the boy his indentures." They were accordingly handed over to me; and I was so overjoyed, that, without waiting longer, I bowed and thanked the Court, and running off to the coach-factory, flourished the indentures over my head, crying, "I've got my indentures, and your master has taken a false oath; and I don't know whether he is not in the pillory by this!" My family were delighted with the spirit I had displayed, and at my emancipation from an occupation they saw was un congenial, and my father at once took measures to place me under an Italian master of great merit, and some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso. I remained under his instructions about a year, when Mr. C. Musso, who was settled in London, wished his father to come and reside with him, and M. Musso urged upon my parents the advantage of my accompanying him. After much cogitation, many misgivings on my mother's part, and solemn charges to our

friend, it was ultimately agreed that I should join him in London within a few months. I accordingly arrived in London at the beginning of September, 1806; but, unluckily for the lovers of romance, I was not cast upon the wide world in quite such a forlorn and destitute condition as your contributor states; for I had a good outfit—small, though sufficient funds for immediate purposes, notwithstanding my having been robbed of all my loose cash by a poor passenger in the ship—and most important of all, I was placed under the protection of kind and excellent friends. The treatment I experienced from Mr. C. Musso soon satisfied me that he conceived my means to be far more extended than they were; I therefore took an early opportunity of informing him that I had resolved never more to receive pecuniary assistance from my parents, who had already done enough in providing means for establishing me in London; that, as my present resources were not equal to a due recompense for his liberality, I thought it only right to tell him my position. He was pleased with my honourable candour, and saying that he would do all in his power to promote my laudable intentions, immediately undertook to employ me in his glass and china painting establishment in a department where my facility in designing and painting landscape scenes would be very useful; and from this time I supported myself solely by my own exertions, and with advantage to my employers.

After a few months, feeling uncomfortable, owing to some little indifferences with a member of Mr. M's family, I removed from his house in Wynyard-street, New River-Head, to Adam-street West, Cumberland-place, continuing to work for Mr. Musso's firm during the day, and sitting up at night till two and three o'clock acquiring that knowledge of perspective and architecture which has since been so valuable to me. Here I remained till 1809, when I married, and removed to Northumberland-street, Marylebone, thence to High-street; thence, in 1810, to 30, Allsop-terrace, New-road; and thence, after thirty years' residence, to my present abode: and these are the only places in London I have ever lived in. Shortly before my marriage, Mr. Musso's establishment broke up, and those employed in it had the option of seeking independent employment, or following the fortunes of the different members of the firm. I, of course, accompanied my friend, and was subsequently engaged with him in the glass painting, carried on by Mr. Collins, in the Strand, occupying my evenings upon water-colour drawings, and contriving, in odd hours, to paint in oil my first picture ever exhibited ("A Clytie"), which was sent to the Academy in 1810, and rejected for want of room, though not condemned, as I afterwards learnt through Mr. Tresham, therefore sent it again in

1811, when it was hung in a good situation in the Great Room! At the beginning of the following year, having now lost my employment at Collins's, it became indeed necessary to work hard, and, as I was ambitious of fame, I determined on painting a large picture, "Sadak," which was executed in a month. You may easily guess my feelings when I overheard the men who were placing it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture! The work, however, though hung in the ante-room of the Royal Academy, received, to my inexpressible delight, a notice in the newspapers, and was eventually sold, under interesting circumstances, to the late Mr. Manning, for 50 guineas. The following year, 1813, I sent "The Expulsion" to the British Institution, and "Adam's first sight of Eve" to the Royal Academy, and was again given a place in the Great Room! My next painting, "Clytie," though a picture which has stood the test of criticism during many years, was in 1814 placed in the ante-room of the Royal Academy. The following year I sent the "Joshua," which was again hidden in the ante-room; the next year, 1817, I sent it to the British Institution, where it attracted great attention, and I was rewarded with the chief premium of the year, £100; but the picture was not sold till some years afterwards, when it went as a companion to the "Belshazzar."

Down to this period I had supported myself and family by pursuing almost every branch of my profession—teaching—painting small oil pictures, glass enamel paintings, water-colour drawings; in fact, the usual tale of a struggling artist's life. I had been so successful with my sepia drawings, that the Bishop of Salisbury, the tutor to the Princess Charlotte, advised me not to risk my reputation by attempting the large picture of "Joshua." As is generally the case in such matters, these well-meant recommendations had no effect; but, at all events, the confidence I had in my powers was justified, for the success of my "Joshua" opened a new era to me.

In 1818 I removed to a superior house, and had to devote my time mainly to executing some immediately profitable works; but, in 1819, I produced the "Fall of Babylon," which was second only to the "Belshazzar" in the attention it excited. The following year came "Macbeth," one of my most successful landscapes. Then, in 1821, "Belshazzar's Feast," an elaborate picture, which occupied a year in executing, and which received the premium of £200 from the British Institution. In the next year, 1822, appeared the "Destruction of Herculaneum," another elaborate work. In 1823, the "Seventh Plague," and "Paphian Bower." In 1824 the "Creation," in 1826 the "Deluge,"

and in 1828 the "Fall of Nineveh." In addition to the above were many smaller pictures, duplicates of some of the above subjects, sketches, and drawings; but the most important of all was my acquiring the art of engraving, and producing the "Illustrations of Milton," designed on the plates (and for which I received 2000 guineas); the "Belshazzar's Feast," the first large steel plate ever engraved in mezzotint; the "Joshua," and the "Deluge," between the years 1823 and 1828. Thus it will be seen that all my greatest works which have gained me a reputation both at home and abroad, were produced within the eleven years immediately succeeding the first fair exhibition of my "Joshua," and that "the bitter sayings of envious artists" arose from no inermess on my part, whilst the rapid and substantial success which attended my efforts certainly warranted no supposition of any "false and temporary appreciation of my merits." On the contrary, the inferences are all the other way, if we may judge from the fact that, of all my numerous works, I have but one oil-painting in my own possession—the earlier works having been purchased by the late Mr. Henry Philip Hope, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord de Tabley, Earl of Durham, Earl Grey, and others; the more recent ones, by the Duke of Sutherland, Prince Albert, and Mr. Scarsbrick—to whose cultivated taste I am as much indebted as to his liberal patronage. The notice and honours I have received from foreign courts arose chiefly from the circulation of my engravings, as only two of my pictures have ever been seen abroad—the "Fall of Nineveh" at Brussels, and the "Deluge" in Paris: the first procured me the large medal of the Exhibition, the Order of Leopold, and my election as a member of the Academy of Antwerp; the second, the gold medal, and a magnificent present of Sevres from the King of the French. These facts show that if I had enemies amongst the artists, their aspersions did not retard my progress. However, I myself much doubt the existence of such ill-feeling in the outset, though there can be little question that eventually my success, by my own independent means, raised a sufficient number of detractors. As regards the Royal Academy, I, doubtless, had reason to complain; for as I progressed in art and reputation my places on its walls retrograded—my first works being placed in the Great Room, whereas, all the subsequent, and with every show of probability, superior, productions were placed in a dark hole called the Anti-room. This led to my ceasing to enter my name upon its books, to my considering its laws, and to my subsequent opposition on public grounds, my quarrel being, not with individual members, but with the association itself; for I was satisfied that a body so constituted, a close and narrow monopoly, with the privileges of a Royal charter and power of a public institution, could not but produce a mischievous effect on art itself. I have expressed these convictions in evidence before the House of Commons, and yet hope to see a thorough reform, and all such monopolies thrown open.

I have already encroached so much upon your space, that I have scarcely room to account for the last twenty years of my life: suffice it, that some portion was devoted to engraving, which I was eventually obliged to abandon, owing to the imperfect laws of copyright, my property being so constantly and variously infringed, that it became ruinous to contend with those who robbed me; and I was, therefore, driven from the market by inferior copies of my own works, to the manifest injury of my credit and pecuniary resources, while I may, without vanity, affirm, that even art itself suffers by the non-circulation of the engravings, for, of course, neither my own plates nor the pirated copies will sell without the impulse of novelty.

In consequence of the strong interest I had always felt in the improvement of the condition of the people, and the sanitary state of the country, I turned my attention to engineering subjects; and two-thirds of my time, and a very large portion of my pecuniary means, have, since 1827, been devoted to the objects I had at heart, though even here I have been obstructed and injured by the same objection of the inefficiency of the patent laws, and, indeed, total absence of real protection for original designs in engineering and mechanics. Your limits will not admit of the particulars of injuries I have sustained on this head, and I will therefore merely enumerate the plans I have put forth. My attention was first occupied in endeavouring to procure an improved supply of pure water to London, diverting the sewage from the river, and rendering it available as manure; and in 1827 and 1828 I published plans for the purpose. In 1829 I published further plans for accomplishing the same objects by different means, namely, a weir across the Thames, and for draining the marshy lands, &c. In 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1847, I published and republished additional particulars—being so bent upon my object that I was determined never to abandon it; and though I have reaped no other advantage, I have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that the agitation thus kept up, constantly, solely by myself, has resulted in a vast alteration in the quantity and quality of water supplied by the companies, and in the establishment of a Board of Health, which will, in all probability, eventually carry out most of the objects I have been so long urging. Amongst the other proposals which I have advanced is my railway connecting the river and docks with all the railways that diverge from London, and apparently approved by the Railway Termini Commissioners, as the line they intimate coincides with that submitted by me, and published in their report—the principle of rail adopted by the Great Western line—the lighthouse for the sands appropriated by Mr. Walker in his Maplin sand lighthouse—the flat anchor and wire cable—mode of ventilating coal-mines—floating harbour and pier—iron ship, and various other inventions of comparatively minor importance, but all conducing to the great ends of improving the health of the country, increasing

the produce of the land, and furnishing employment for the people in remunerative works.

With every apology or the length of my communication, which must satisfy you that I have never been an idle man, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARTIN.

[We have great pleasure in inserting this curious and interesting autobiography; but Mr. Martin should be made aware, that we had no intention of sketching the events of his life beyond the appearance of his "Joshua." Whatever our errors may have been (and, by Mr. Martin's own showing, they are neither numerous nor important), we are still very glad that the errors we made in a brief biography of a living artist, should have called forth an account of the artist's own life from his own pen.—Ed.]

FINE ARTS.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. Engraved by S. W. REYNOLDS; from a Picture by SAMUEL LANE.—Paul and Dominic Colnaghi.

This exquisite print of the lamented Lord George Bentinck is engraved from the picture which hangs in the Town-hall of Lynn, for which borough the late nobleman sat in Parliament. The figure is half-length; the attitude is dignified and graceful, and the expression of the features are full of eloquent spirit. The engraving is in Mr. Reynolds's best manner; and we cannot award higher commendation.

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. Painted by Sir T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A. Engraved by SAMUEL COUSSENS.—Paul and Dominic Colnaghi.

The original of this magnificent print is in the collection of Sir Robert Peel, to whom the plate is dedicated. The Duke is standing upon the field of Waterloo, over which a storm is fitfully sweeping. His Grace is in military undress, and wears his characteristic short cloak; his arms are folded, and his right hand grasps a telescope. The print is a fine memorial of Britain's greatest hero; and its artistic execution is in every way worthy of the fame of the picture whence it has been engraved.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season commenced on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The



"A MOUNTAIN CHIEF'S FUNERAL IN OLDEN TIMES."—PAINTED BY FRANCIS DANNY, A.R.A.

subscription for the series of eight concerts is full, and the attendance therefore was very great. The first part opened with Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, which was splendidly played. The stately grandeur, infinity of ideas, and intense pathos in this work were developed by Costa, with his forces, with irresistible truth and vigour. Miss M. Williams gave an effective aria from an opera entitled "Mitrane," composed by F. Rossi, in 1686, in good style. Sainton followed in Spohr's ninth Violin Concerto in D Minor, which he executed with remarkable skill and force, the slow movement being expressively done. As in all Spohr's compositions, reiteration and monotony were the besetting sins of this concerto. Meyerbeer's pretty terzetto from the "Crociato," "Glovenetto Cavalier," with its picturesque accompaniment, was sung by Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Noble, and Miss M. Williams. Weber's chivalrous "Oberon" overture terminated the first part, and was carried through with the greatest impetuosity, the rush of the violins at the close, with the subject of *Reiza's* scene, being wonderfully imposing.

The second part of the scheme was taken up with Mendelssohn's music to Racine's *Athalie*, performed for the first time in public in this country. This work was composed by order of the King of Prussia, and was consequent on the success of Mendelssohn in the "Edipus and Antigone," and also in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It was executed at the Palace in Berlin in 1846, the play being performed with scenic accessories. The music consisted of an overture and seven pieces of incidental music, interspersed with solo parts for three female voices, a march and accompanied dialogue. On New Year's Day, in 1847, "Athalie" was performed at the Palace before the Queen and Prince Albert. Professor Brasseur reading the poem. Mr. Mitchell intended to have produced it at the French Plays, with Rachel to recite the poem, but the Lord Chamberlain's license was withheld, on the ground of the subject being taken from the Bible. The action, in fact, occurs in a vestibule of the Temple of Jerusalem, the events being recorded in the 2nd Book of Chronicles, chapters 22 and 23.

In Racine's tragedy, the music for which has been composed by Gossio and other French composers, the chorusses are sung by virgins of the tribe of Levi and Salometh; Mendelssohn has added male voices.

On Monday, notwithstanding the efficiency of the principals—the Misses Williams and Mrs. Noble, band and chorus—the performance of "Athalie" was a complete failure as to effect. The composition was heard with an apathy rarely witnessed at a Philharmonic concert. It is not right to attack the feelings of the amateurs at this frigidity; it was provoked by the incongruous character of the work itself, when heard in a concert-room, without scenic adjuncts, and without the aid of a narrative or descriptive poem. The want of continuity—the unintelligibility of the story—and the pieces passing rapidly without any relation of keys, were obvious evils, which even the genius of Mendelssohnian inspiration could not overcome.

The Sacred Harmonic Society proposes to perform the work on the 30th, and

until that period we must defer our analyses, as with their choral power in such a vast space as Exeter Hall, the beauties of "Athalie" will be more palpable. But there are gems which can be indicated at once, such as the overture, one of the first instrumental specimens of Mendelssohn's orchestral powers; the "March," a duo for two soprani, and a trio for three soprani, and these will always be heard with delight in the concert-room; but the work in its entirety, according to our present impressions, ought not to be removed from the stage, for which it was destined. The Philharmonic directors, however, deserve every praise for their experiment.

The next concert, on the 26th inst., will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening the above popular gentleman essayed, or the first time in public, at Highgate, an entertainment of a very remarkable kind, in which, alone and unassisted, he amused his audience for two hours with a succession of those singular and inimitable effects, both of piano and voice, which have procured for him such wide renown. It has been for some time known in the musical world that Mr. John Parry was about to secede from the concert-room and appear on his own account; and a few rehearsals, before parties of his professional friends, excited much curiosity on the subject. He has, however, determined upon not presenting it to the London public until it is quite perfect, and, for this reason, is giving it in the various suburbs, such as Highgate, Wandsworth, Edmonton, &c.

It is called "Lights and Shadows of Social Life," and is not altogether a comic performance; on the contrary, two parts of it are exceedingly pathetic. One of these is a most touching ballad—the song of a governess—the words of which we subjoin:—

OH! SEND ME NOT AWAY FROM HOME.

Oh! send me not away from home—dear mother, let me stay;
Twill break my heart to leave you thus, and go so far away.
I will be all you wish me—I will labour like a slave—
So that I may remain with you; the only home I crave.
Though all we had is gone and lost, at home we still are free
To cling together until death, whatever our lot may be.
Then, mother, do not send me thus from all I loved and prized,
To dwell in some strange family, heart-broken and despised!

I know, too, I must give *him* up—that we must meet no more
That all our dreams of future life and happiness are o'er.
I would not have him fetter'd in his life's aspiring morn,
To struggle on through poverty, and slight, and bitter scorn.
Besides, I shall be left alone, and mine be all the power,
To comfort and console you, in this sad and dreary hour.

Then send me not away from home—dear mother—let me stay!
Twill break my heart to leave you thus, and go so far away.

The other serious piece is a Swiss story, in which, as he simply narrates it, Mr Parry produces on the piano a series of marvellous effects, portraying a *fête* on the lake of Lucerne, reminiscences of "William Tell," the "Ranz des Vaches," an Alpine storm, with thunder and marches, and the convent bell ringing out the danger through its violence, in a manner entirely and unapproachably his own.

The general entertainment hurries us on through all sorts of droll phases of life—the drawingroom, the country-house, the public dinner, the pic nic, the diligence even, and, above all, the theatre of a small Italian town, in which the soprano, tenor, and bass, and baritone, are obliged, in the absence of the band and conductor, to accompany themselves occasionally on the piano as they sing. The changes of voice and costume in this scene were received with the loudest laughter and applause.

The entertainment concludes with a wonderful exhibition of vocal power, in which Mr. Parry not only sings a duet, but performs an opheleide obligato to his piano—the only instrument used, in addition, being a cone of twisted paper. We must conclude by expressing our belief that the entertainment will create a great sensation, not only from the entire novelty of its style, but the remarkable manner in which Mr. John Parry has exhibited the whole of his curious accomplishments in its course.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—At the Seventeenth Concert, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, Thalberg and Lavigne played solos on the piano and oboe. The vocal performers were Mrs. A. Newton, the Misses A. and M. Williams, the Misses Pyne, Misses Lucombe, Nelson, Poole, A. Taylor; Messrs. Sims, Reeves, Travers, T. Williams, Binge, Lawler, Whitworth, and Master Sloman.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was given for the third time at Exeter Hall on Friday, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by M. Costa.—Mr. Lucas commenced his Musical Evenings on Wednesday; Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas being the quartet.—The Royal Academy of Music will give its first concert this morning (Saturday).—The second concert of the Amateur Society will be given next Wednesday.—On Thursday next will be celebrated the 111th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians: Thalberg, Braham, Reeves, Miss Dolby, and a host of talent will give their aid.—The first concert given by Mdle. Lind at Exeter Hall will take place in Passion Week, Tuesday, April 3, when she will sing in Haydn's "Creation;" her second concert will be on Friday, the 20th of April. She sang at a concert at Cambridge on Monday last, Benedict being the conductor, and on the 26th of April she will sing at Manchester, in the "Creation."—The Round, Catch, and Canon Club had their last meeting for the season.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Larceny Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Distraint for Rates Bill and the Petty Sessions Bill were, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a second time.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SPAIN.

Lord BEAUMONT, after detailing the circumstances under which Mr. Cotter had been arrested at Madrid, in September last, and subsequently transported by the Spanish authorities to Manila, begged to ask whether Government had taken any steps to ascertain if Mr. Cotter was a British subject, and, if so, whether any means had been taken to obtain satisfaction for the injury which had been done him?

Lord EDDISBURY, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter had been first arrested in March, 1848, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy, and subsequently a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against Narvaez. It appeared that Mr. Cotter had originally served in the British Legion, then became a captain in the regular Spanish army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Concha, and was afterwards appointed controller of customs in a Spanish port. Mr. Cotter was not, therefore, a British subject, owing allegiance to the Queen of England, nor had he claimed to be so either on his first or second imprisonment.

Lord BEAUMONT expressed himself satisfied with the explanation; and after a few words from Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL, the subject dropped.

THE CONVICT MITCHELL.

In reply to a question from Earl WALDEGRAVE, The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had no objection to produce the instructions issued to the captain of the *Scourge*, as to the treatment of the convict Mitchell on his passage to Bermuda. At the same time, it was but fair to state that the instructions did not reach the captain of the *Scourge* in time; and he had, therefore, to use his own discretion to a certain extent. It should also be stated that he had received an intimation from a member of the Irish Government, that, in consequence of Mitchell's state of health, he was to be treated with such indulgence as might be necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Earl WALDEGRAVE moved an address to her Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House a copy of the instructions given to the captain of the *Scourge* as to the treatment of Mitchell on his voyage to Bermuda.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. S. WORTLEY postponed the second reading of the Marriages Bill to the 19th of April.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Navigation Bill, and Mr. HERRIE's amendment thereto, was resumed by

Mr. GLADSTONE, who said he had no hesitation in arriving at a conclusion on the question before the House. The time had arrived when it was necessary for Parliament to consider the propriety of altering the Navigation Laws, and therefore he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bill. After a careful examination of the arguments used by those who were opposed to any alteration of those laws, he thought that he could condemn them out of their own mouths. If he believed that the greatness of our commerce, or the power of our navy, would be injured by an alteration, he would reject the proposition at once; but he was able to prove, from statistical documents, that in periods of relaxation in our commercial code our commerce had progressed in a much greater degree than during periods of exclusive restriction. Having quoted the statistics referred to, the right hon. gentleman said that the only question for consideration was, how the relaxation which he had shown to have been beneficial was to be accomplished? He agreed with Mr. Huskisson that every relaxation should be made on the principle of reciprocity; and so far he was opposed to the bill on the table, inasmuch as it proposed to extend the relaxation unconditionally to all countries. He was not favourable to reciprocity treaties, but he thought that the object in view might be conveniently attained by means of a conditional legislation, which would leave it in the power of all nations to have free trade with us, if they chose to grant it to us in return. In the case of America, we could not obtain a share of her coasting trade unless we gave her a share of our colonial trade; but if we gave our colonial trade unconditionally, we might never receive a share of the American coasting trade. But the amendments he proposed could be made in committee on the bill. The right hon. gentleman, in conclusion, condemned the conduct of the Government on this question, in allowing Mr. Baines to vote against a measure recommended in the Speech from the Throne, and upon a subject of such vital interest to the country. Although some precedents might be cited in support of such a division in the opinions of the servants of the Crown, he thought the practice most reprehensible.

Mr. ROBINSON severely censured the unfair means resorted to by the Government to overthrow the Navigation Laws. Having embarked on their fatal Free Trade policy, they were resolved to carry it out at any cost. But every step they took increased the disaster, and it was nothing short of insanity to persist. Two things should, above all others, occupy the attention of the head of the Government—the condition of the labouring and operative population, and the state of the national finances. If the shipping interests and the artisans and workpeople involved in them were to be materially depressed, who would pay the taxes? The abolition of the Navigation Laws, following our Free Trade measures, would amount to an absolute abandonment of our colonies, and would give encouragement to the shipping of foreign countries, of America especially, at the expense of Great Britain. The honourable member supported the amendment.

Mr. CLAY agreed with what he could understand of Mr. Gladstone's arguments, but he could not agree with that right honourable gentleman in voting for the second reading of the bill. Although he would not say that the existing laws were perfect, he could not allow them to be abrogated in the manner proposed.

Mr. HORNBY said he had been a supporter of free trade in corn, on the appeal made by Sir R. Peel *ad misericordiam*, and he would be glad to carry it fully into operation, if possible; but he desired to have time to see the effects of what had already been done before going further. He could not imagine what benefit this country could derive from opening the trade with foreign countries; at all events, it would be prudent to wait till foreign countries came and stated what they would give in return for our concessions. Without reciprocity it would be folly to throw open our trade to all the world, thus staking the safety and glory of England against some theory of political economy or some paltry reduction in freights.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the bill. Mr. WAIN opposed it, and promised it his most decided opposition. The hon. member having expressed his regret at the injury done to the agricultural interests by the repeal of the Corn-Laws, announced his willingness to vote for a fixed duty on corn, should such a proposition be made to the House.

Mr. C. DAVES took upon himself to say, on the part of the agricultural interests, that they repudiated the idea of reducing the other industrial interests of the country to a condition similar to their own. He was decidedly hostile to the infliction on British shipowners and shipbuilders of that same fatal policy which had so borne down the British farmers. The hon. member thought Mr. Gladstone's proposition of reciprocity was preferable to the unconditional surrender, accompanied with the power of retaliation, proposed by the Government. But he considered it would be prudent to allow the fate of the agricultural interests to be ascertained before involving the shipping interests in the same ruin.

Mr. WILCOX and Mr. RICARDO spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. HILDYARD and Admiral BOWLES opposed it.

Mr. DRYMOND remarked that whereas the principle of all former British statesmen was to keep capital in the country to give employment to British labour, the principle of the statesmen of these times was to keep capital in the country for the employment of foreign labour. There was what was called a "Satanic school" of poetry, and if there was such a thing as a Satanic school of politics, the statesmen of the present day belonged to it. He could not speak of the principle of the bill, because there was no principle in it. The preamble set out by declaring that it was expedient to "amend," but the first clause proceeded at once to "abrogate." The honourable member regretted that Mr. Gladstone, when he chastised the Government for their divided opinions, did not exhibit in himself a compact individual, for his speech went one way and his vote the opposite way.

Mr. LABOUCHERE could not ask any gentleman to vote for the second reading of the bill who was not ready to affirm the principle that it was necessary to abrogate the restrictions and prohibitions of our Navigation Laws. The details were, doubtless, most important, but he was not so wedded to them as to reject such suggestions as might be made in order to attain the object in view most conveniently. The right honourable gentleman reiterated the assertion that Canada was anxious to have the Navigation Laws repealed; but he admitted that Australia, New Zealand, and our other colonies in the eastern hemisphere had not given any strong opinion on the question. With respect to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, he trusted that the House would not adopt it, because it would be most unwise to leave to foreign countries the power of practically legislating for England. Our example would have a much greater effect upon other nations, if we threw open our shipping trade unconditionally, thereby showing that we had no fear of competition with all the world.

Mr. MUNTZ said there were two distinct questions for consideration—whether the Navigation Laws were justifiable as they stood? and whether the repeal would benefit the country? He could not see who would gain by the repeal. They would take from the British shipowner and give to other parties, just as they had taken from the British agricultural producer and given to the foreign producer. But the cry continually was that Free Trade had not had a fair trial. Well, he would let them get rid of the Navigation Laws, and then they would have no excuse, and their Free Trade would have a fair trial. The hon. member, to demonstrate the effect of foreign competition on his own trade, declared that, after having obtained almost a monopoly, he found foreign competition pressed so heavily on him, that his trade was not worth following, and he was going to give it up. When they found our lands uncultivated, and our trade ruined, and our exchequer bankrupt, then they would find that something else was wanted besides Free Trade.

Mr. SCROFIELD supported the bill.

The House then divided—

For the second reading 265

Against it 210

Majority for the second reading 55

The announcement of this small majority was hailed by the opponents of the measure with loud and prolonged cheering.

The bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business before their Lordships' House was limited to the presentation of some petitions, after which an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT BILL.—The question of the second reading of the Dublin Consolidation Improvement Waterworks and Sewers Bill led to a noisy and somewhat acrimonious debate. Mr. REYNOLDS persevering in an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months; Sir J. YARDE BULLER moving that the second reading be postponed for a fortnight. On a division the latter proposition was carried by a majority of 10, the numbers 110 to 100. The Dublin Corporation Waterworks Bill and the Dublin Improvement Bill—measures intimately connected with the preceding—were also postponed for the same period.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On the question that the Eastern Union and Eastern Counties Railway, &c. Bill be read a second time, Mr. AGLONBY moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. COBOLD supported the Bill. Mr. BROTHERTON suggested postponement for a fortnight. Mr. HUME moved that the bill be read a second time that day month, thinking it unfair suddenly to throw it out altogether. Mr. AGLONBY withdrew his amendment in favour of the latter proposition, when the House divided, the second reading being carried by a majority of 59, the numbers 113 to 54.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. HAWES (in reply to Mr. Adderley, as to whether communications had lately been received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, intimating that the announcement of sending convicts to that settlement had excited very general dissatisfaction among the colonists) said no such information had been officially received; all that was known on the subject was what had appeared in the local papers.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Lord PALMERSTON (in answer to Mr. G. Sandars) stated, with reference to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, that it was true the Danish Government had given notice of the fact of the termination of the armistice on the 26th inst., but, in so doing, had officially announced that it was not done with the intention of recommencing hostilities, but with a view to some provisional arrangement. No effort would be wanting on the part of the British Government to bring the two parties to an understanding, looking to the vast magnitude of the interests concerned, with a view to a final arrangement for a permanent peace.

Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Home Secretary whether a deputation had waited on him representing that 12,000 Irish paupers had been landed at Belfast from this country, and whether the Government contemplated an alteration of the law in this respect?—Sir G. GREY replied that such a statement had been made to him. He thought, however, the number exaggerated; but, whatever the number really was, they were paupers removed from Glasgow, having no legal settlement there, but in Ireland. The deputation had been told that the Government would be happy to hear any proposal for altering the law, but none had been made to which they could give their support. Since then a deputation from Scotland had arrived, and represented that there was a society in Belfast supported by voluntary contributions, by whose instrumentality paupers who had been legally removed to Ireland were illegally removed back again to Scotland, their fares being paid with that object; and (in reply to Mr. J. O'Connell) the right hon. Baronet stated that he had certainly heard complaints of improper removals.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated (in reply to Mr. Osborne) that merchants were still bound to make a return of their purchases of foreign corn, for the purpose of regulating the tithe rent-charges.

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that he should proceed with the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill on Monday, the 26th.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. TRELAWNEY, in bringing forward his motion for the abolition of church-rates, disavowed any motive of hostility towards the Established Church, of which he was a member, but considered that the only chance of settling the question was by coming to a determination that these rates should be altogether done away with. The hon. member detailed the various motions submitted to the House since 1834, in reference to the subject; and, having referred to the various proceedings had in the courts of law for the recovery of the rates, concluded by quoting statistics from the "Congregational Magazine," in order to show what the various bodies of dissenters did for the support of their own churches.

Mr. W. P. WOOD followed, and entered into a statement of the law as it stood, and how it was and might be evaded at parochial meetings called for the purpose of levying a rate, proceeding to contend that as it was but fair that those who availed themselves of the privileges of the church should pay a proper quota towards the repairs of the church, therefore he could not agree in the proposition that church rates should be abolished altogether. He had embodied his views in the shape of an amendment, which was to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of the House that effectual measures should be taken for discharging persons dissenting from the church as by law established from contributing to church-rates; and from taking any part in the levying, assessing, or administering of the same."

Mr. HEADLAM seconded the amendment, suggesting the expediency of a general rate for the maintenance of religious edifices, the proceeds to be applied to those churches for which the contributions were made.

Mr. AGLONBY complained of the difficulty in which he found himself placed by the amendment, one objection to it being, that it would be a premium for dissent; and without going the length of saying that persons would become dissenters in order to evade the rate; yet when the rate was on the land, he felt assured persons would avail themselves of the amendment to get rid of the rate to which they were now liable. "What he would propose would be the enfranchisement of ecclesiastical leaseholds, which would give a fund for the maintenance of religious edifices."

Sir G. GREY could not consent to the abstract resolution before the House, that church-rates ought to be abolished; neither could he agree in the amendment, which was in effect neither more nor less than the proposition which was brought forward in the shape of a bill, eight or nine years ago, by Mr. T. Duncombe, having for its object the exemption of dissenters from the payment of church-rates. If any means could be devised for raising funds for the repair of churches which would not leave them dependent on voluntary contributions, he for one should be happy to render assistance in supplying such a remedy; but he had no sanguine hope of being able to devise one on behalf of the Government.

Colonel THOMSON had received instructions which he felt bound to obey, and should therefore support the original motion.

Mr. HUME thought Mr. Wood's proposition perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as it would provide sufficiently for the maintenance of the fabric of the church, whilst it would relieve dissenters from the painful situation in which they were at present placed.

Lord D. STUART suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, when he should be prepared to vote for a resolution declaring that church-rates should be abolished, and some substitute for them provided.

Mr. C. N. MARTIN cited the case of Newport, where the members of the Established Church, rather than see the church of their parish fall about their ears, had raised a voluntary subscription for its restoration. Unless this principle were carried out elsewhere, some substitute for church-rates must be found.

Sir W. CLAY protested against the continuance of a tax which created an amount of hostility to the Church which more than counterbalanced the importance of the amount of the rates raised.

Mr. GOSBURN contended that before any step was taken towards abolishing church-rates, justice must be done to the public as against those who, having property chargeable to church-rates, demanded that that property should be exempted. He should vote both against the original resolution and the amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT congratulated the House on the tone and temper in which the subject had been discussed, and contended that it was desirable that the question should be settled with the least possible delay; at the same time there were infinite difficulties surrounding the matter, which would not be lessened by the adoption of the amendment, which would have the effect of separating the population of large parishes into dissenters and church people. The hon. member proceeded to say that the result at which he had arrived, after the best consideration he could give the subject, was, that either the fabric of the Church must be maintained, and an improvement as regarded the value and assessment of the rental of Church property made, or the question must remain as it was, the source of constant agitation and heartburnings, until the members of the Church, for their own sakes, consented to support their own churches, or, at all events, to allow the rate for that purpose to be a voluntary one. After referring to the cases of Manchester and Rochdale as examples of the ill-feeling excited in consequence of the existing system, the hon. member concluded by expressing his intention to vote for the original resolution, considering it of the last importance that the House should express an unequivocal opinion on the subject.

Sir R. PEELE entreated the House to reserve the matter for more mature consideration.

Mr. OSBORNE called upon the House to decide the question at once.

Mr. GLADSTONE concurred with Sir R. Peel in hoping that the House would not come to a precipitate decision on this abstract resolution. If the question had been brought forward in the shape of a bill, he should have been willing to encourage an onward step to the settlement of the question which he deemed it essential to attain.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not give his assent to either of the propositions before the House, contending that the Church establishment was not for the exclusive benefit of Church of England men, and that the justification of church-rates rested on the fact that the rate was a great tribute paid as a homage to religion. If, however, a substitute were proposed, he would give it his best consideration.

Mr. G. THOMPSON told the noble Lord, after the discouraging speech which he had delivered, that the dissenters would bide their time, and wait for the opportunity which the Government could not or would not make for relieving the Church of England from the reproach of perpetuating so great a scandal, as exacting rates from persons not belonging to that establishment.

Mr. HENLEY thanked the noble Lord for his noble speech, and said that the scruple of conscience as to the payment of church-rates was more an allegation than a reality.

Mr. COBEN said, all the dissenters wanted was that they should not be compelled to pay two rates. The great difficulty in the matter had been to find a substitute for this impost, but that problem had been solved by the hon. member for Oxford, whose plan was not only consistent, but just. The noble Lord had said if a substitute were proposed, he would give it his consideration; but that had already been done, because the hon. member for Oxford proposed to exempt dissenters from the payment of church-rates, leaving their payment to members of the Church. After repudiating the charge that persons would pass them-

selves off as dissenters in order to escape the payment of church-rates, the hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his intention as a churchman, anxious to show his desire to prevent dissenters paying the rates of the Church to which he belonged, of giving his cordial support to the amendment.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 163—the numbers being 20 to 183. A second division followed on the original motion, which was also negatived by a majority of 35—the numbers being 84 to 119.

SMALL DEBTS (IRELAND).—On the motion of Mr. W. FAGAN, leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent actions in the superior courts in Ireland, where the debt did not exceed £20, and to improve the measures for the recovery of debts.

A conversation ensued between Mr. BOUVIERIE and the SPEAKER as to closing the doors of the House between two divisions when taking place close upon each other; after which

Mr. ANSTEE rose to submit a motion on the subject of Van Diemen's Land, when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. PUSEY moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, the object of which was to give permission to tenants for life, beneficed clergymen, and persons having limited interest, to grant leases.

Colonel SIBTHORP objected altogether to the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir H. VERNY seconded the amendment.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER was opposed to all interference whatever in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, who should be allowed to regulate their contracts unfettered. Therefore, though he admitted this bill was an improvement on the former bills framed by the hon. member, he could not assent to the second reading.

Mr. R. PALMER was ready to support the second reading, though he thought the clauses would require much consideration.

Mr. PACKE and Mr. HENLEY also supported the bill.

Mr. Newdegate, the Attorney-General, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Bass supported the bill.

Mr. MULLINGS opposed it.

On a division, there were—For the second reading of the bill, 147; against it, 11: Majority, 136.

The bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, the Real and Personal Property Conveyance Bill was read a second time.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—On the motion of Mr. BOUVIERIE for the second reading of the Clergy Relief Bill, the principle of which was to exonerate persons in holy orders who leave the Church from ecclesiastical penalties, Mr. LACY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The bill would, in his opinion, act as an inducement to clergymen who desired to get rid of their vows to declare themselves to be Dissenters whether they were or not.—After a short discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on Mr. DISRAELI's motion to go into a committee of the whole House, to consider the question of local taxation, and Mr. HUME's amendment thereto, was resumed by

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. The right hon. gentleman disposed first of the amendment, reminding the House that it was based entirely on the assumption that a reduction in the expenditure of the country to the extent of ten millions could be effected; but as the House has already decided that such a reduction could not be made, the amendment had no ground to rest on, and therefore he thought that the House had only one course to pursue—to meet it with a direct negative. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to consider the original motion. He agreed in much that had fallen from Mr. Disraeli, admired the calm tone in which he had argued the question, and assented to the just tribute paid by him to the landed gentry and farmers for their hereditary loyalty. He also admitted that the local taxation referred to by Mr. Disraeli was a burden that pressed especially on real property. The amount of that taxation he would not dispute, and would take it at twelve millions per annum; but the burden of that taxation fell not on one-fourth, but upon two-fifths of the rateable property of the kingdom. On a reference to recent returns, he found that the result of the proposition before the House would be to give no permanent benefit to occupiers, but to give a boon to owners, one-half or more of whom had not the slightest pretence for claiming exemption from taxation at the expense of other portions of the community. The proportion paid by landed property to poor-rates was yearly diminishing; for he found that whereas, in 1826, that proportion was sixty-nine per cent., it was now only forty-six per cent. As to highway-rates, church-rates, &c., they peculiarly benefited the landed interests, and they therefore properly fell mainly on those interests. But though there were special burdens on the land, it was exempt from many burdens, of which he mentioned the legacy and probate duties, the duties on insurance of farming stock, and on shepherds' dogs. Besides, since 1815, there had been a reduction of Excise duties on articles in which agriculture was interested, to the amount of £6,835,000. As to the abolition of the malt tax, he did not believe that it would benefit the farmers generally; but, at all events, it could not be thought of unless the House was prepared to sweep away all indirect, and establish the principle of direct taxation. In proof that the landed interests had not been neglected of late years, he adduced the fact that £348,000 had lately been transferred from the county rates to the Consolidated Fund, and he asserted that in fact the landed interests of Great Britain paid a less proportion of the national taxation than any other country in Europe—that in France, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, the land paid a larger proportion of taxation than the land in England. The right honourable gentleman proceeded to consider what would be the effect of transferring the half of the twelve millions local taxation to the Consolidated Fund, as proposed by Mr. Disraeli, and he assumed that it would be the doubling of the income tax. If so, there would be thrown £3,233,000 on schedule A, and £405,000 on schedule B; and this latter addition would impose so much on the shoulders of the tenant-farmers, from which they were now practically exempt. But supposing that schedules A and B should not be saddled with their proportion of the increased income-tax, then the whole additional six millions would fall on schedules C, D, and E, which would be manifestly unfair. In conclusion, the right honourable gentleman admitted that some of the southern counties were suffering under distress; but he denied that there was good ground for the exaggerated alarm that was propagated amongst the farmers. The low price of corn was what might have been expected after the late disturbances in the market; but the price of wheat was much higher than it was in 1844. He deprecated the alarm spread by farmers as to the unremunerating price likely to be obtained for grain, and he instanced the case of one who, at the late meeting in Bond-street, asserted that there was no hope of obtaining more than 46s., whereas that same farmer refused an offer to take all his wheat for many years to come at 48s., and with great difficulty was persuaded to sell his wheat this year at 50s.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER could not allow the assertion that the country was not suffering great distress to pass without contradiction. In fact, the distress under which all the agricultural interests were suffering was great and overwhelming, and it had been caused by Parliament withdrawing that protection which they hitherto enjoyed, although it still extended a limited protection to all other interests. The best and simplest way to relieve the agricultural interests would be to retrace the fatal steps that had lately been taken, but that could not be attempted at present. There was nothing, therefore, left to the farmers but to require a revision of local taxation, and to demand relief from those burdens that pressed unequally on them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had done all he could to mystify the proposal actually made by Mr. Disraeli. That honourable gentleman did not propose to double the income tax; he only proposed that those classes who did not now contribute to these local burdens should be made to bear a portion of them. He (Mr. Christopher) contended that the occupiers would be benefited by Mr. Disraeli's redistribution of local taxation. As to the malt tax, it was undeniable that it was an odious and unfair impost; but the question for the House to decide was, whether it was better for the owners and occupiers of the soil to accept Mr. Disraeli's proposal or the repeal of the malt tax and hop duties proposed by Mr. Hume. In his opinion the greater amount of relief would be obtained by, and the feeling of the House would be less opposed to, the plan propounded by Mr. Disraeli. Unless the Government had some scheme of their own to submit for the relief of the agricultural interests, they would do well to agree to the plain, safe, practical course proposed by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire.

Colonel THOMSON desired to know what compensation the agricultural interests meant to give for the protection they had heretofore received.

The Earl of MARCH quoted from the Poor-law report to prove that during seven years, when the price of corn was lowest, there were £10,000,000 expended in rates more than during seven years when the price of corn was high, thus showing that the amount of pauperism depended greatly on the price of grain. The noble Lord, having controverted the assertion that the country was not labouring under great distress, demonstrated the unfair way in which the highway rates and other local burdens weighed on the landed interests; and he contrasted the case of the owners and occupiers of land with that of the fundholder, to show the inequality. With respect to the malt tax, the opinion of the country with which he was connected was decidedly that that tax should be repealed, and he was prepared to vote for its repeal, but he was not prepared to vote for the amendment moved by Mr. Hume. The noble Lord quoted Mr. McCullagh's opinion, that, should the duties on foreign produce be repealed, protection should be given to the occupiers of land.

On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the debate was adjourned.

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of Wicklow, returns were ordered, showing the amount paid by the possessors of property in Ireland under the head of Income and Property Tax.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. EWART presented a petition from the inhabitants of Birmingham, complaining of the want of public libraries. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to move the following resolution, of which he had given notice, viz. for a Select Committee on existing public libraries in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the best means of extending the establishment of libraries freely open to the public, especially in large towns.

Sir G. GREY said that the general object of the motion was good, and he should

have no objection to a Select Committee, if those words were struck out of the motion which had reference to the public libraries now in existence. After an observation from Mr. Hume, recommending that there should be a conference out of the House to settle the words, Mr. Ewart acceded to Sir G. Grey's suggestion, and the select committee was ordered.

PAPERS MOVED FOR BY MR. HUME.

Viscount DRUMLANIG moved for a return of the expense the country has incurred from printing, and publishing, and collecting returns moved for by the hon. member for Montrose from February, 1848, to February, 1849. The noble Lord disclaimed that he proposed his motion from any personal motives towards the hon. member; but he could not help stating that it would be well if he could be induced not to move for so large a number of papers, many of which were utterly valueless.

The motion being seconded, Mr. Hume, who was greeted with loud cheers from both sides of the House, rose to move as an amendment, to insert after the word "Montrose," the words "and also by every other member." He assured the House that there was nothing that he did within its walls that he was unwilling to be made public.

Sir G. GREY said that the noble Lord had declared that he did not propose the motion from any personal motives towards the hon. gentleman; yet no motion of the kind could be produced, naming as it did the conduct of an individual member, without implying motives which the noble Lord had disclaimed. No hon. gentleman was responsible for the returns for which he moved, since returns could only be obtained by an address to the Crown, and it was competent for any hon. gentleman, if he thought they ought not to be produced, to oppose them. With regard to the matter of printing, the House was perhaps aware that these returns were always referred to the Printing Committee, to decide whether they merited the distinction of being put in print. (Hear, hear.) He had no objection to this general return, but he did not think the return would serve the purpose the noble Lord had in view, and he therefore hoped the noble Lord would not persevere in his motion. (Hear.)

Mr. HERBES also appealed to the noble Lord to withdraw his motion. Lord DRUMLANIG disclaimed all intention of making this motion for the sake of reflecting upon the conduct of the hon. member for Montrose, and said he was quite ready, after what had passed, to withdraw it.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn. SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the constitution and management of the Government School of Design, and to report their opinion thereupon.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. GIBSON, who combated the arguments of Mr. Disraeli. They had two proposals before them—the one moved by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, the other submitted by his hon. friend, the member for Montrose. (Hear.) Those two proposals involved entirely different principles. The one was founded on leaving the whole amount of the public burdens, and the public taxation, as it stood at present, merely transferring a portion of the taxation from one class to another; the other proposal, which was that of his hon. friend, the member for Montrose, was founded on the principle of giving relief to all classes alike—agricultural and commercial. (Hear, hear.) By first, a reduction of the expenditure, in order that the claims of the national creditor might be duly regarded; and secondly, by applying the surplus procured by a reduction of the expenditure to the repeal of those taxes which pressed on agriculture and commercial industry. (Hear, hear.) He drew the attention of the House to the matter that gentlemen might see what was the immediate vote which the House should be called on to give. The first vote the House should come to would not involve any gentleman in the general principle involved in their proposition. For his own part, he would vote for the amendment of his hon. friend, in order to give it at least the opportunity of being put to the House.

Mr. GIBSON had inferred from the speech of Mr. Disraeli that the vacuum in the Consolidated Fund was to be derived from those classes which, in contradistinction to proprietors of land, he styled the privileged classes. This scheme, which had been demolished by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and then disclaimed by Mr. Miles, he would never believe an English House of Commons would entertain, it being opposed to the national honour and to public credit. He then exposed the novel financial scheme of Mr. Cayley; and recurring to that of Mr. Disraeli, he declared he would not go into committee to arrange a change of taxation without some definite idea of what that change was to be; nor would he consent to exchange the local administration of these rates for a general administration.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was a great temptation to him to consent to go into committee upon the proposition of Mr. Disraeli, in order to know what his plan would be, which he had so carefully kept secret. Addressing himself to the arguments of that gentleman, he showed that the land was not more heavily taxed than it used to be. The Land Tax was less than in the time of Sir R. Walpole. Supposing that we had £6,000,000 to supply the void, he did not think it would be wise to alter the parochial administration of the local burthens. Lord John justified the course of his proceeding in reference to the Corn Laws, observing that, when in 1846 he had said, if he had repealed those laws, considerable relief would have been given to the landed interest, the measure particularly referred to the administration of justice. He dissented from the proposition of Mr. Disraeli, moreover, because it would be a signal for a new contest between the landed interest and other classes; and he dissented also from the amendment of Mr. Hume.

Mr. CORDEN did not believe any man would deny that if the local taxation were diminished, the relief would go into the pockets of the owners of the land? The interests of landlords and farmers were antagonistic in a question like this. It was very much like a hawk to pretend that this was a measure to protect the farmer. Mr. CORDEN showed that the notion of the superior condition of agricultural labourers under protected prices was a delusion. Under protection in every shape, from absolute monopoly, agricultural distress had been the constant cry. How was it that farmers could not carry on their business more profitably than in 1790, everything (except agricultural produce) being now only half the price? Why, the rent of land was double and treble its amount in 1790. Mr. CORDEN read a severe lecture to landed proprietors upon the management of their estates, the care of their game, and the neglect of their tenants, who were thereby backward in intellect and deficient in capital, which would flow to the land if properly invited; and he told them plainly that the time of high prices had departed for ever. Farming must be carried on like other trades, with larger capital for lower prices. He should vote for the amendment of Mr. Hume as the surest means of reducing the expenditure.

In the course of a lengthened discussion which ensued, the proposition of Mr. Disraeli was opposed by Lord Norreys, Mr. C. Lewis, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, &c.; and was supported by Mr. Seymour, Sir R. Lopez, Mr. Miles, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cayley, &c.

Mr. DISRAELI then replied, and the House divided. The numbers were:—
For Mr. Hume's amendment 70
Against it 394
Majority 324

The amendment was accordingly lost. The House again divided on the original motion, when the numbers were:—
For the motion 189
Against it 280
Majority against the motion 91
The motion was thus also negatived. The House then rose at a few minutes before three o'clock.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The Tartar was again all the rage, and again improved materially on the previous quotation; Gislé was also in force; and so were Honeycomb for the Two Thousand Guineas, Do-the-Boys for the Metropolitan, and Tadmor for the Derby. The other movements were not of sufficient importance to call for a remark.

7 to 4 agst The Tartar	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.	15 to 1 Gislé (t)
8 to 1 Fernhill	8 to 1 agst Loup-garon	11 to 1 Vox
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 agst Lugal	15 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	15 to 1 agst Do-the-boys
10 to 1 Canezon	16 to 1 The Tartar	20 to 1 Executor
	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
8 to 1 agst Honeycomb	5 to 1 agst Uriel	
	CHESTER CUP.	
12 to 1 agst Joe-o'-Sot (t)	40 to 1 agst Rathmises (t)	50 to 1 agst Taffall
16 to 1 Halo (t)	40 to 1 agst John Cossor (t)	50 to 1 Jodine
30 to 1 Cossack (t)	50 to 1 Ballinad	60 to 1 Blaze
	50 to 1 agst Wide-awake	
	DERBY, 1849.	
6 to 1 agst Tadmor	20 to 1 agst Uriel	33 to 1 agst Escalade (t)
50 to 1 each to £100 laid agst Pontifex, Sidus, Windhound, Old Commodore, Pitsford, and Paul.	DERBY, 1850.	

COVENTRY STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Steeple-Chase Open Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added, &c. Lord Chesterfield's Victim (Taylor) 1
Mr. Vever's Vengeance 2
Won easy by nearly three lengths.
Selling Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, and 30 added.
Mr. Baxter's Forget-me-not (H. Bradley) 1
Mr. Haddy's Flycatcher 2
Won cleverly by half a length.

No race for the Aristocratic Stakes.

WEDNESDAY.

Hunt Steeple-Chase of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 25 added.
Mr. Bedford's The General (Lord Strathmore) 1
Lieut.-Colonel Richardson's Chance 2
Handicap Steeple-Chase of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.
Mr. W. Taylor's Queen of Hearts (Owner) 1
Mr. Cartwright's Justice to England 2
Free Handicap Hurdle Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.
Mr. Denham's nd Yardarm (Archer) 1
Lord Lurgan's Fugitive 2

THE ICARIAN REPUBLIC.—A letter from New Orleans, in the Gazette de France, says:—"M. Cabet, the leader of the Communists, is here overwhelmed with reproaches and invectives by those misguided unfortunates who, in France, called him their father. The desertion from the Communist camp is considerable—barely fifty individuals remain at head-quarters."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

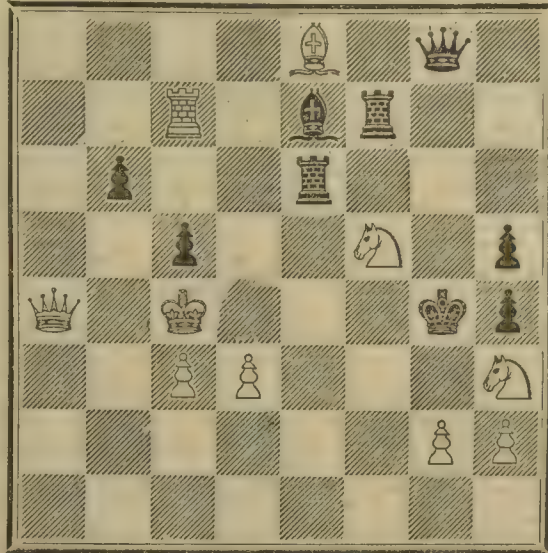
"P." Bolder.—All wrong, and quite unintelligible.
"G. S. J." Oxford.—They shall appear shortly.
"R. H. A."—Much too easy.
"M. Kiseritsky."—The letter alluded to, of the 21st ult., we regret to say, has not yet come to hand. We beg, however, to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first three numbers of the new Chess magazine La Régence.
"E. L. W."—It looks ingenious. We will report on it next week.
"Simple Boy."—The Pawns are all privileged to move two steps on being first played.
"Discipulus."—You can have two Queens on the board at once.
"E. H. G."—Your Chess puzzle is a failure. If in the second variation the Black King be moved to K B 3d, how, then, can White draw the game?
"Rhybcuq."—The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian word, which signifies a movement in wrestling by which the adversary is tripped up.
"R. H. A."—Your first Problem is nothing more than the simple old smothered mate with the Kt, and the second is wrong altogether.
"Jereph."—The communication in question never reached us, or it would certainly have been replied to. Address, in future, always "To the Editor," &c.
"Maza" is cordially thanked for his consideration and politeness. An apology for the delay in acknowledging his previous letter has not been despatched. It is proper to add, that the packet to which he referred has not yet arrived.
"C. D." Pimlico.—It is under examination at this moment.
"Helena."—Certe. Black can checkmate on the move at his King's 5th.
"C. W. R."—In the Problem from "Lolli," White draws the game by playing the Q R to K Kt sq. If the Bishop takes, White takes Kt with his other R (ch), being stale-mated if his R be taken, and winning a R if it be not.
"A. O." Mullingar.—You may Castle, giving check in the act.
"E. H. G."—Yes; an improvement on the former.
"C. D." Pimlico.—The Problem, as far as the first condition goes, is tolerable, though not original. The subsequent solutions are wrong. Your second Problem shall be examined.
"A. J. H."—The first move in the solution of the Problem mentioned is B to Q Kt 5th.
"S. M."—Certainly, if the Piece is not protected, he can capture it.
"O. L."—Be good enough to write out the position, name of the author, &c.
"C. D."—Very easy, and very poor in arrangement. Study D'Orville for the artistic disposition of the Pieces.
"W. H. M."—An improvement on the last.
"G. S. S." Liverpool, is thanked for the highly interesting games received.
"Juvenis."—1. Kt to K 4th. 2. R to K B 6th. 3. Kt to K B 4th. 4. R to Q 6th—Mate.
"Epitrodo."—We never heard even the name of Mr. M. or of the "Champion Brahmin in India." Can you favour us with a sample of the games?
"Hon. Secretary."—The match between Messrs. Harwitz and Horwitz terminated last week, the score at the finish giving to Harwitz 7 games; Horwitz, 6 ditto; drawn, 2 ditto.
"S. P. Q."—Under such circumstances, the promised Problems cannot fail to prove acceptable. Thanks for the additional solution. The move in Lolli's "Partito Pratico" is Q R to K Kt sq.
Solutions by "S. U." "H. E." "M. D." "M. P." "C. F. L." "Houqua," "Derevon," "Eelisa," "F. G. R." "Diana," "S. P. Q." "Odimous," "Elisa," "Mary," "Eugene Aram," "F. R. S." "R. F." "Woolwich," "G. A. H." are correct. Those by "M. E. K." "D. V." "A. Z." are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 268.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 6th (ch)	K takes R	4. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	Q takes Kt, or *
2. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d	5. R to Q 6th, takes P,	
3. B to Q 4th (ch)	P to Q B 4th	and mates	

* 4. Kt mates. K takes P

PROBLEM No. 269.
BY AN AMATEUR IN INDIA.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and check-mate in six moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
28. Q to Q B 3d	
London to play.	
GAME.	
In which Mr. STANTON gives the Pawn and two moves to Captain KENNEDY.	
(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)	
WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	21. Q R to Q K sq
2. P to Q 4th	22. B to Q 5th
3. K B to Q 3d	23. Q to K R 5th
4. P takes P	24. B to K 4th
5. Q B to Q 2d	25. B takes K B P
6. Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q takes B
7. K Kt to B 3d	27. Q to K R 5th
8. Castles	28. Q R to Q 5th
9. P to K 5th (b)	29. K to R sq
10. Q B to K 3d	30. Q to K B 5th
11. K Kt takes Kt	31. Q takes Q
12. Q to K B 3d	32. P to K Kt 3d
13. K B to K 4th	33. P to K B 3d
14. Kt takes Q P	34. Q R to Q 2d
15. K B takes P	35. Q R to Q 4th
16. K B takes R	36. Q R to K 4th
17. K B to Q B 6th (ch)	37. K R to K sq
18. P to K R 3d	38. Q R checks
19. Q B to K Kt 5th	39. Q R checks
20. Q B takes Kt	40. R takes R

White wins.

(a) Fearing White's playing Q Kt to Q R 4th, followed by Q B to K 3d.
(b) A well-planned sacrifice, the acceptance of which costs Black the game.
(c) If he had taken the Kt with Kt (ch), it is quite evident he must have got a very bad game.
(d) If Black attempt to preserve his Rook by advancing his Q's Pawn, his opponent must obtain an irresistible attack; for suppose—
12. Kt takes Q P
13. K R to K sq, &c.
(e) Better to have played the Rook to his 2d, and abided by the first loss.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 422.—By an Amateur.
White: K at his sq, R at K Kt 5th, B at K R 4th, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q R 8th, Kt at K Kt 5th, Ps at Q Kt 7th and Q R 7th.
White to move, and mate in five moves.
No. 423.—By Mr. LAMBERT.
White: K at K B 5th, Q at Q Kt 5th, R at K R 5th, P at Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q Kt 3d, B at Q B 4th, Kt at Q R 4th, Ps at Q 3d and Q Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 424.—By an Amateur.
White: K at Q B 8th, Q at K R 6th, Rs at K Kt 7th and K sq, B at K 2d, Kt at K R 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q 6th.
Black: K at his sq, Q at K 4th, Rs at Q 8th and Q B 7th, Bs at K 2d and Q B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th, Ps at Q Kt 4th and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN THYNNNE, LORD CARTERET.

His Lordship died at his seat, Hawnes Place, Bedfordshire. He was third son of Thomas, first Marquis of Bath, K.G., by the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William, second Duke of Portland; and succeeded to the peerage at the decease of his brother George, second Lord Carteret, in 1838. His Lordship was born 23rd December, 1772, and married, in 1801, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Master, Esq., of the Abbey, Cirencester, by whom he had no issue. The title consequently expires. It was originally conferred on the deceased Peer's uncle, the Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne (second son of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, by the Lady Louisa Carteret, his wife, daughter of John, Earl Granville), with limitation, in default of male issue, to each of the sons in succession (except the eldest) of his brother Thomas, first Marquis of Bath.

SIR GEORGE NUGENT, BART.
FIELD-MARSHAL GENERAL SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart., K.C.B., was the oldest officer in the British service. Sir George entered the army the 5th July, 1773. He served through the first American war, and was present at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. In 1783, Sir George accompanied the brigade of Guards to the Continent; was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and fought in the actions of St. Amand and Linclles. In 1794, Sir George was at Walcheren with the 85th—a regiment he himself raised, and of which he was colonel.

During the whole of the Irish rebellion Major-General Nugent commanded the northern district of Ireland. In 1811, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India; this distinguished post he occupied till 1813, when he retired, with the rank of General. In June, 1846, Sir Geo. Nugent became one of the nine Field-Marsals of England. He has also been Keeper of Mawes Castle since 1796. He was created a Baronet the 28th November, 1806. Sir George was an M.P. in Ireland before the Union, and in England for many years. He married, the 16th November, 1797, Maria, seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, Esq., Attorney-General of New Jersey, by whom (who died in 1834) he leaves—with another son, and two daughters, Lady Fremantle and Lady Clayton a son and successor, the present Sir George Edmund Nugent. The gallant Field-Marshal died on the 11th instant, at his seat, Westhorpe House, Bucks, aged 92.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MAURICE FITZGERALD, KNIGHT OF KERRY.

THE Knight of Kerry, who died recently in Ireland, was long prominently before the public. For thirty-five years he represented the county of Kerry in Parliament, and held, at various periods, influential official appointments. From 1799 to 1802 he was a Commissioner of Customs and Excise in Ireland, and from 1800 to 1806 a Lord of the Irish Treasury. In 1829 he became Vice-Treasurer of his native country, and in 1834 was constituted a Lord of the Admiralty. The right honourable gentleman was also a Privy Councillor, a County Magistrate, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kerry Militia. He was born 29th of December, 1774, and had been twice married. His first wife was Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche; and his second, a widow lady named Knight. By the former he leaves several sons and daughters. The family of the Knight of Kerry is a branch of the illustrious house of Desmond, and was founded by Maurice Fitz John, third son of John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, who, by virtue of his Royal Signatory as a Count Palatine, created three of his sons Knights. Thus originated the peculiar titles of "the White Knight," "the Knight of Glin," and "the Knight of Kerry"—titles that have been constantly recognised in acts of Parliament and patents under the Great Seal.

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND RUSSELL, BART.
THE decease of this Baronet, the seventh inheritor of the title, is just announced. Sir Robert was born 16th July, 1784, the only son of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., of Thirkelby, county York, and assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname of Russell. He married, 30th Nov., 1815, Louisa Anne, third daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and had issue five daughters; of whom the eldest, Augusta Louisa, wife of Thomas Lord Walsingham, died in 1844; and the second, Caroline Arnes, died unmarried in 1846. Of the survivors, Emily Anne is married to Sir W. Payne Galloway, Bart.; and Julia Roberta to Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, OF CARNALLOCH, CO. DUMFRIES.

THE death of this distinguished gentleman occurred at his residence in Great Cumberland-place, on the 5th instant. He was elder son of Alexander Johnston, Esq., by Helier Maria his wife, only daughter of Francis, fifth Lord Napier; and became representative of an ancient branch of the family of Johnston of Johnston, at the decease, in 1837, of his uncle, the late Peter Johnston, Esq., of Carnalloch, M.P.
Sir Alexander was born in 1775, and for many years held some of the highest and most important offices under the State. At one time he was Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Island of Ceylon; and, to use the emphatic words of the late Marquis of Londonderry, "had the great glory of having given freedom of conscience, of establishing trial by jury, and of abolishing the slave-trade throughout Ceylon." Latterly, Sir Alexander resided much on his estate of Carnalloch, where he was conspicuous for his munificence, his benevolence, and his energy in promoting the rising talents of his countrymen. The right honourable gentleman acted, for a lengthened period, as a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. He married Louisa, only surviving daughter of Lord William Campbell, and has left four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the former being Colonel Thomas Henry Johnston, now of Carnalloch.
Sir Alexander Johnston had one brother, the late Major-General Francis Johnston, C.B., who died in 1844. His first cousin is the gallant Sir Charles Napier, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART., OF BUSHY-PARK, COUNTY DUBLIN.

This venerable Baronet expired, after a short illness, on the 10th instant, at his seat, Bushy-park, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. For more than half a century Sir Robert Shaw filled an honourable place in the public transactions of his time. He early sat in the Irish Parliament for one of Lord Ely's boroughs, but resigned when the patron Peer gave in his adherence to the Union. Shortly after he obtained a seat on his own interest, and recorded his vote against that measure. Subsequently he represented Dublin in the Imperial Parliament from 1804 to 1826.
The worthy and excellent gentleman was son and heir of Robert Shaw, Esq., by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Higgins, of Higginsbrook, county Meath. He married, first, 7th January, 1796, Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., of Dublin; secondly, 2nd July, 1834, Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Spencer, M.D., of Bristol; by the former of whom, who died 25th March, 1831, he had issue five sons and two daughters: of the former, the eldest, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Shaw, succeeds to the Baronetcy and principal estates; and the second, the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, becomes possessed of a portion of the county of Dublin property, which formerly belonged to his mother.

ANTHONY WHITE.

THIS eminent surgeon was of a north country family, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took an honourable degree. He came to London at an early period of his life, and began practice as Assistant-Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, with which institution he continued to be associated till his death. His fortunes and his practice speedily increased; his eminence was soon recognised by his election to a place in the Council of the College of Surgeons. He was afterwards twice President of that Institution. Latterly, the rout in his hands compelled Mr. White to relinquish practice as an operator, but he continued until recently to act as a consulting surgeon. Mr. White died at his residence in Parliament-street, on the 9th instant, at an advanced age. In him the medical profession loses one of its brightest ornaments.

Captain Maconochie, the author of several works on "Secondary Punishments," and "The Marked System," and whose name and authority were so frequently mentioned during the debate on Lord John's motion, with respect to transportation, in the House of Commons on Thursday night week, has accepted the Governorship of the New Borough Gaol, at Birmingham. The building, according to the plans of Mr. Hill, the architect, is said to be singularly well adapted for carrying out the views of the first governor.



"FANNY GREY," WINNER OF THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE.

THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE.

We gave in our Journal of last week the result of this steeple-chase (on Thursday), allowed to take rank with the oldest established meetings of the same description. Mounds and banks were raised, ditches and furrows filled up, hurdles erected, and a artificial brook formed, whilst the course was varied by ploughed and grass lands, extending over that part not embraced in the race-course. To obviate the danger from the leap in and out of the new road, a large quantity of sand was laid down. The length of the course was rather more than three miles and a half.

For the principal event of the day, "THE MANCHESTER GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE," the following started:—

Mr. Robinson's gr m Fanny Grey (h b) aged	(Stagg)	1
Earl of Chesterfield's b g Victim, aged	(Taylor)	2
Mr. Buchanan's gr g Alfred, 5 yrs	(Wynne)	3
Mr. T. F. Mason's b g Prince George, aged	(Captain Peel)	0
Mr. Neale's ch g Sir Henry, aged	(Rackley)	0
Mr. Itell's b g The Rover, 6 yrs	(Wainwright)	0
Mr. T. Wesley's ch g Ballybar, aged	(Beasley)	0
Mr. Bretherton's ch m Venom, 5 yrs	(Moloney)	0
Mr. W. Murray's ch h Election (h b) 6 yrs	(Frisby)	0
Mr. Hargreaves's br h Rochester, aged	(Archer)	0
Captain Broadley's b g Tom Bowling, 6 yrs	(Fowler)	0

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Alfred, 4 to 1 agst The Victim, 5 and 6 to 1 agst Venom, 7 to 1 agst the winner. The Victim went off more quickly than the others, and soon had a lead of two or three lengths, followed by Election, The Rover, Fanny Grey, and Alfred. At the first hurdle Ballybar refused, and was thrown into the last place of all. The Victim continued to lead round the course, and till approaching the enclosures, where Fanny Grey came with a rush to the front, crossed the fence leading into the meadow a length or two in advance, and led along it to the fence by the river side. She crossed it on the extreme left, close by the river bank. The Victim, almost at the same moment, crossing on the other side, close by the right hand flag. Some horse, pulling immediately to the right for the brook, crossed Sir Henry and threw him down. Venom, who was following in his track, jumped upon his rider, and all were down together. Rackley was a good deal bruised and hurt, but fortunately no bones were broken. Fanny Grey continued to lead

over the artificial brook, followed successively by The Rover, Tom Bowling, Election, Rochester, Alfred, The Victim, and Prince George, all well together. Sir Henry's rider was not able to go on with the race, and Ballybar again refusing at the brook, he and Venom had in reality no more to do with the race. Venom refused at the fence beyond the brook, and Ballybar at the next, and both were then pulled up. The next inclosure—the wheat field near the castle—is intersected by several shallow drains, much more soft and yielding, in consequence of the water lying in them, than the rest of the field. In one of these, Prince George placed his fore feet, and the ground sinking beneath them, he rolled forward, pitching his rider some distance beyond him. Captain Peel was stunned, and for a time it was feared he was much hurt, but he soon rallied. In the meantime Fanny Grey went on with the lead at a good pace, followed by The Rover, with Tom Bowling third, The Victim, Alfred, and Rochester next; Election, here finding the pace too good for her, falling back. In this way they made the turn by the road leading from the suspension-bridge, and came up to that leading towards the race-course; here Tom Bowling, who was still running in the third place, fell, Fanny went on with the lead round the flags in the large grass field near the river, and passed on the outside of one of the white ones, followed by The Rover. The next field was covered by a dense mob, which, as soon as the leading horses had passed, closed in, and made it almost impossible for those behind to get through them. Fanny Grey led towards the race-course, and entered it in close company with The Rover and the Victim, the three flying the fence almost at the same time. About a dozen lengths behind them followed Alfred and Rochester, and some distance behind them came Tom Bowling, who jumped the fence very slowly, and in fact seemed quite beaten. His rider pulled him up soon after. In making the circuit of the course, Alfred and Rochester closed up with the others, and all came round the lower turn in a compact body, Fanny Grey having, however, a clear lead. A good race took place up the straight running towards the winning-post, which Fanny Grey won by about three lengths, never having been headed from the time she took the lead, the Victim beating Alfred only by a neck. Rochester was an indifferent fourth, and The Rover fifth. After this race an objection was made that Fanny Grey had gone on the wrong side of the white flag in the turning field, but, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Bake, it was set aside.

We learn, however, by the *Manchester Courier* of Wednesday, that the stakes for the race were then unpaid, and were to be retained by the Clerk of the Course until the dispute was settled.

Fanny Grey is the property of Mr. Bold Robinson, of the Old Boar's Head, Manchester. Her victory was hailed with enthusiasm by thousands of spectators.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"THE HONEST MAN'S FORTUNE" has been repeated here with increased success. We have engraved the recognition of *Montague*, in the second scene of the third act. The scene itself is a very pleasing and effective specimen of Mr. Fenton's (the painter's) skill and taste.

LIEUTENANT MOLESWORTH, R.N.

At the time of preparing the account of the lamentable wreck of the *Forth*, in our Journal of last week, we were not aware of the extent of the heroism of the gallant young seaman, Lieutenant Molesworth, by whose exertions 136 persons were rescued from a watery grave. The very interesting narrative of the calamitous scene has been detailed by the Lieutenant, in a letter to his father, the Reverend Vicar of Rochdale, by whom it has been communicated to the *Times*:—

"On the evening of the 13th of January I was sitting on deck; we had been talking about the wreck of the *Tweed*, which took place just two years ago (on the 12th of February next), and about 100 miles from where we were speaking about it. The captain was saying that we could not be off it till nine o'clock next morning, which quite set the minds of the lady part of the community at ease; and for my own part I was talking of it, danger being the last thing I thought of. At 11 o'clock I retired to my berth. How long I had slept I could not tell, when I was suddenly awoke by a slight bump, then another, and again a most awful crash. The first I felt I could not mistake what was the matter, nor should I have been long in suspense, hearing people rushing about the deck, crying, 'Oh, good God! we are all lost.' I got out of bed, and put on as many things as I could find in the dark. The crashes now became fearful, and the vessel seemed to be going to pieces fast; and as I was going on deck I heard cries of 'Stand clear of the mast! She is breaking up!' and such like sounds. At this moment I remembered my watch and chain, so I returned to the cabin, and, placing it round my neck, rushed on deck. I was about the last up, and found all the people in their night-dresses, clinging to the masts, ropes, and sides of the vessel, some crying, others praying. Never shall I forget that scene. The ship now swung from side to side, the decks working and the beams breaking. It was perfectly impossible to stand on deck. On looking round, nothing but a frightful scene presented itself—nothing, as far as the eye could see, but a ridge of breakers—no land anywhere; a rock through her bottom into the engine-room soon put an end to 'Turn her head full power,' which I could see was useless. The engines stopped themselves, the water ran out at the bottom of the boiler, and the sea rising inside soon put out the fires; so there we lay, powerless as a log, in the midst of the breakers, on the top of the rocks, the sea every now and then lifting her, and then sending her down with renewed force and a heavy crash on the rocks again. To see the decks opening and shutting, and the passengers crying to God for assistance and forgiveness, to see the mothers holding their children, and husbands and wives taking leave of each other, is a sight more easily imagined than described. I felt that we must all be lost, especially as I had seen the chart, and discovered that there was no land within 70 miles, but still I did not despair. I observed to the captain that it was an ugly-looking job, and said I should go to my cabin, and get such things as might be useful if we got clear of the wreck. He said, 'Mind what you are about, for I expect she will go to pieces directly.' However, I went to my cabin, struck a light, and opening my desk, took everything not too heavy to convey about my person, the knife which P— gave me, and a box of matches. I again proceeded on deck, where I found everything much as I left it, except that the paddle-box boat had been launched in safety. I then endeavoured to console the ladies and passengers by telling them there was no immediate danger, and not to give way to



LIEUTENANT MOLESWORTH, R.N.

despair, and I managed to get some of them aft, out of the way of the mainmast, which seemed inclined to come down by the run; and in doing this I experienced many heavy thumps on the deck. I then went to the captain, and pointed out the necessity of getting some of the people into the boats; and he asked me to take command of the large boat, which I of course accepted. The difficulty now was to get the ladies into the boat, which was not so easy a matter, for at times she was twenty feet below, and the next moment close to. There was a stout rope made fast from the deck; so, taking a lady round the waist with one arm, and with the other holding the rope, I swung myself from the ship into the boat alongside. In this way I put every lady in the ship, besides four children, safely into the boat. Then came my friend, Mr. —, who from infirmity and fear had nearly lost his self-possession. He weighed about 13 stone, and could not get into the boat; so I said, 'Take hold of me, and hold on, and do as I tell you;' so he caught me tightly round the neck with both arms. 'Now,' I said, 'Jump when I tell you,' which he did with a vengeance, for he took a spring that might have cleared the boat altogether; and, as I could not well bear my own weight and his, we came down about ten feet together into the boat. Fortunately for him, I was underneath, and he has since told me that he never went more comfortably into a boat in all his life. I then took command of the boat; but finding a great lack of rope and other necessities (to ask any one to get them was useless) I jumped on deck, and found my knife most useful. After getting everything I wanted, I again got into the boat, and made preparation to get round the ship's bow to seaward, which had we attempted many lives would have been lost, as I was going to try the reef; but just as we were starting, a boat managed to get partly into the breakers, and was turned over and over, and the bare rocks could be discovered after the wave broke; the passengers in my boat became terribly frightened, and the captain called to me not to go on. A small vessel was now discovered, and hailed with three cheers by the despairing passengers; but no one could tell whether she was approaching or going away. Guns of distress were fired, but still the vessel seemed going away. I therefore left the boat, and went and spoke to the captain, and said, 'Why not try the reef? The wind is increasing, and the sea getting heavier; and if the worst comes to the worst, our only chance must be the reef. I will volunteer it in a boat, and if I succeed I will go for assistance to the vessel.' To which he answered, 'If you attempt it, you will be dashed to pieces, for no boat can live in such a sea; and the rocks are hardly under water.' So I said, 'If I can get volunteers, will you let me try?' to which he replied, 'Very well.' At this I jumped up on the bulwarks, and at the top of my voice asked for four volunteers. Some who were in the boat got out, and there was a pause for a moment; at last one said, 'I'll go;' and then another. I got my four men. So, taking off my coat, and giving it to a man to take care of for me if I returned, I swung myself into the boat, wished all the people good bye, and told them to keep their spirits up. I gave a cheer to the men, and, with a loud hurrah, dashed into the breakers, which followed high and fast, but the men gave way just when we were over the worst; she grounded on a rock, a towering sea was about to break, which would have swamped us, when she fortunately rose a little; one pull sent her a head, the sea broke just astern, and striking me on the back prevented the force of it coming into the boat: we therefore only shipped a little water, and in about three more strokes cleared the breakers altogether, at which all people on board gave three hearty cheers, but the noise of the breakers prevented our hearing them; so, waving my cap to them, we pulled away to the vessel. Finding we did not hear her much, I rigged up a sail on one of our oars, and away we went most gloriously. In about an hour I discovered three small boats under sail, which turned out to be canoes, and we ran towards them; and getting into one of the canoes, put one of their men into the boat, and sent



SCENE FROM "THE HONEST MAN'S FORTUNE," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

three for assistance, whilst I returned to the wreck, to tell them of an island about eight miles from the ship, which the men in the boats told me of. I was very much astonished, and you may fancy not a little delighted at the joyful news. When I got back to the wreck I found all the boats had crossed the surf but there were still some hands on board the steamer; so I told the Spaniards they must cross, but they at first refused to do so; at last we tried, and had just got into the middle of the breakers, when a heavy sea broke into the boat and nearly filled her; the next following close after broke completely over us, and washed me clean out of the boat, turning me head over heels; but somehow I managed to get hold of the boat and clung to her, and was at length thrown inside the breakers, where standing on some rocks, we baled the boat out, and putting two or three of the Spaniards out of the boat, made preparation for another trial. I was in the water for about 20 minutes, and most unfortunately had my watch round my neck; but the old fellow never stopped going, though the steel parts got rusty. The boat being again all clear, we again tried the breakers, and this time our labours were crowned with success, though we were more than half-full of water when we got alongside, and I was the first person that returned to the wreck. After getting a few things of my own and some of the passengers', I re-crossed the reef to go for the paddle-box boat, which I took command of and brought her off in safety to the ship. I now got everything I possibly could for the comfort of the people when on shore at the little island called Perez; and, having loaded the boats pretty considerably, the ship giving some most awful wrenches and twists, and working like a basket, which made us think she was going, we left her and pulled away to the island. On our arrival there every one came up to thank me and shake hands, declaring that I had saved their lives, for, had I not crossed the reef, they, most probably, would have tried to go a head of the vessel, and I am sure many would have been lost. As it was, there were only two men hurt—one broke his arm, and the other smashed his fingers. We found the island to be about a mile in circumference, with two wretched huts letting the daylight in all round, but luckily furnished with six barrels of water. Passengers and crew, we were in all 136. We were afraid the provisions would fall short, so we were put on allowance of half a pint of water and three biscuits, about the size of a crown, each. We then threw ourselves down on the ground and tried to sleep, after offering up thanksgiving for safe deliverance from shipwreck. Many slept well that night, but I was far too much fatigued; my arms and neck were so burnt with the sun, and the skin off the inside of my hands, that I could not sleep. We found a small brigantine, which we engaged to take us to Campeachy, and the next day they went to the wreck and succeeded in getting provisions and water, and a great deal of passengers' baggage, amongst which I got some of mine. I was so stiff that I could hardly move; but the next day I went off to the wreck, and got some more of my things, besides lots of provisions. A Spaniard and myself crossed the reef in a small boat, and were only capsized once; altogether, I crossed the reef thirteen times. Having got as many things as we could from the wreck on the night of the 16th, we embarked on board the *Isabella* brigantine, and on the 17th sailed for Campeachy, where we arrived on the evening of the 18th. There was a good deal to be done, and we had to stop there till the 21st; and on the 20th they formed committees, and wrote me a letter which you will most likely see in the papers.* We arrived here on the 5th, and I see no prospect of getting to the *Wellesley* for some time. I have not been in bed ever since we were wrecked, and yesterday was the first morning I have had a shirt. I am very well, however—never better in my life."

Lieutenant Molesworth, we learn, is in his twenty-third year. He first entered the navy in the *Devastation*, under an officer of the highest reputation for judgment and discernment, Captain H. R. Henry, whose esteem young Molesworth so won by his good conduct, that he was treated rather as a son than one under command. He served afterwards in the *Orestes*, under different captains. He next served in the *Vengeance*, Captain Lushington (now Superintendent of the Indian navy), who committed to young Molesworth (then a midshipman) the very responsible charge of the lower deck, when the ship was crowded with troops. This duty he discharged to his captain's entire satisfaction, from England to the Mediterranean, thence to Bermuda, and thence back to England, with many changes of regiments. He next qualified himself in seamanship (as mate), and in his final examination at Portsmouth he passed so satisfactorily that for such distinction, and his uniformly high character as midshipman and mate, the late Earl of Auckland promoted him to his Lieutenantancy, under Earl Dundonald, in the *Wellesley*, which his father was anxious he should join as soon as possible; for this purpose, he agreed to pay his son's passage to Bermuda, instead of waiting for a Queen's ship; and the train of circumstances which followed led to his being on board the *Forth* at the time of her wreck. Lieutenant Molesworth was to have gone out in the packet that started before the *Avon*, but the agent informed him that

* (Copy.)
Campeachy, Yucatan, Jan 20.
Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers on board the late Royal mail steam-ship *Forth*, wrecked on the Alacranes Reef on the morning of the 14th inst., cannot separate without taking this opportunity of recording our high admiration of your conduct in nobly volunteering to cross the reef, on which a heavy surf was running, when it was uncertain whether there was water to float even the smallest boat.
Your intrepidity and courageous conduct, whilst they were only what might have been expected from one holding a commission in that service whose prowess is recognized by every nation, forms a bright example to others, and will be long gratefully remembered by us as proving your readiness to risk your own life, in order, if possible, to secure the safety of your fellow-passengers and the rest on board.
We trust your heroic conduct may not pass unnoticed by those who are able substantially to reward you. Be pleased to accept this humble but sincere expression of our gratitude for the services you rendered, not only in the moment of danger, but subsequently, in assisting to secure our property from the wreck.
That you may rise to eminence in that service to which we feel sure you will prove an ornament, and that every happiness may attend you through life, is the earnest wish of your obliged and grateful fellow-passengers.
(Signed by all the passengers.)
Lieutenant G. M. Molesworth, R.N., her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*.



YOUNG HERNANDEZ, AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

the *Avon* would probably reach Bermuda first, as she proceeded direct; whereas the other vessel would have to go the round of the West Indies before she came to Bermuda. This, as the event turned out, but could not be foreseen, was not fulfilled. He started in the *Avon*, in an adverse gale, which continued with such violence, that the ship could not make her passage, and bore up for Madeira, and was obliged to proceed to St. Thomas'. Here they were a day too late for the steamer to Bermuda, and proceeded to Jamaica, where, under the Commodore's direction, he embarked in the *Forth*. The rest is known.
It is fully expected that the Admiralty will not fail to prove their high sense of Lieutenant Molesworth's intrepidity, by giving him advancement in the profession wherein he has already so highly distinguished himself by courage and humanity.

ASTLEY'S.

We have engraved one of the "Scenes in the Circle," with one of the most astonishing feats of the young American equestrian, Hernandez. The ease, ra-

pidity, and finish of his execution is surprising. He is not above 14 years of age; and there is an elegance approaching poetry in his performances, which wins rapturous applause from crowded houses.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment was opened for the season on Thursday night with Auber's celebrated opera of "Masaniello," produced for the first time in this country according to the original score. Auber's "Muette de Portici," the French title of the work, was originally brought out at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1828. It is justly regarded as Auber's masterpiece. To this day, in France, Italy, and Germany, it enjoys continued popularity—combining, as it does, a splendid overture, choral pieces of infinite power and grandeur, exquisite descriptive music for the dances and for the action of the *Dumb*



SCENE FROM "MASANIELLO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Girl, and charming compositions for the principals, more especially for the tenor; and when, to the musical and dramatic interest of the story, which is historical, is added the opportunity for varied and picturesque scenic displays, it may be conceived that such a lyric drama was a judicious choice to inaugurate the season. The original cast in Paris included Nourrit, Dabadie, Alexis Dupont, Mlle. Cinti-Damoreau, and Mlle. Noblet. Mlle. Dorus Gras, Mlle. Panline Leroux, and M. Massol (who for some years represented *Elvira, Fenella, and Pietro*, in Paris) are now included in the Covent-Garden version—a great advantage to the *ensemble*, in preserving the traditions of the French stage. The opera opens with the rejoicings for the marriage of *Alphonso* (son of the Viceroy of Naples) with *Elvira*, a Spanish Princess. After two successive airs by the betrothed, a "guaracha" and "bolero," are danced—the former by Mlle. Wonthier, and the latter by Louise Taglioli and M. Alexan're. *Fenella* (the dumb girl), pursued by *Selva*, claims the protection of *Elvira*. She has been seduced by some unknown nobleman, who has given her a scar. By the Viceroy's orders she has been imprisoned, and has escaped. *Elvira*, after promising her aid to *Fenella*, enters the chapel, and the marriage is celebrated, the dumb girl recognising in *Alphonso* her seducer, but she is prevented from interrupting the ceremony. On the return of the newly married couple, she denounces *Alphonso* to *Elvira*, and the first act terminates in confusion. This act is the basis of the plot. *Fenella*, returning to her brother, *Masaniello*, tells her story to him, and he excites the already existing spirit of revolt amongst the fishermen to a general insurrection, in which the Viceroy's soldiers are defeated and *Masaniello* is elected King, having first saved the lives of *Alphonso* and *Elvira* from the violence of *Pietro* and his followers. The scene in which *Masaniello*, without knowing the Royal fugitives, promises hospitality, and keeps faith as they are denounced by *Pietro*, is one of the most effective situations in the opera. *Masaniello* is only a Monarch of 24 hours; his brain is unable to rest at the excitement of his novel position, and he shrinks from the horrors perpetrated by the insurgents. The Viceroy's troops, taking advantage of the bacchanalian revels of the fishermen, rally, and, having been reinforced, attack them. *Masaniello* is roused by *Fenella* once more to head his followers; but *Pietro*'s band, furious at his having saved the Viceroy's son, assassinate him. *Fenella* joins the hands of *Elvira* and *Alphonso*, and, after hearing of her brother's fate, throws herself into the burning lava, which descends in torrents from Mount Vesuvius, the eruption of which is added to the horrors of the conflict between the soldiers and the fishermen, in which the latter are defeated.

The prominent parts are—*Masaniello*, the *Dumb Girl*, and *Pietro*. *Elvira* and *Alphonso* have little to do. The cast was as follows:—*Masaniello*, Mario; *Fenella*, Mlle. Panline Leroux; *Pietro*, M. Massol; *Borella*, Rommi; *Alphonso*, Mel; *Lorenza*, Soldi; *Moreno*, Rache; *Selva*, Ré; *Emma*, Mlle. Bellini; and *Elvira*, Mlle. Dorus Gras.

We need scarcely record that the overture was encoored with enthusiasm. A compliment was paid to the patriarch, Lindley, on taking his place in the orchestra, and Costa's entrance was cordially greeted. The first act, with the graceful "Guaracha" and pretty "Bolero," went off well; Mlle. Dorus Gras, in her air, and Mlle. Leroux, for her expressive pantomime, being loudly applauded. The chorus, with organ accompaniment during the ceremonial in the chapel, was nicely done. Mario's entrance in the second act was the signal for several rounds of cheering. He looked remarkably well in the picturesque fisherman's costume, and sang his first barcarole with the finest effect. The duo between him and Massol was hailed with tumultuous applause—their voices blended exquisitely; and they alternated the elegant phrases in the fast movement with the most finished skill; it was a masterly display on both sides. The Chorus, with the appeal to arms, was vigorously sung. The Market scene was magnificent from beginning to end. Nothing could be more accurate than the picture of a Neapolitan market day, with the cries and supply of edibles. The prayer with which *Masaniello* begins the insurrection was rapturously encoored. More perfect choral singing was never heard. The pianissimo and gradual swelling of the voices in fervent prayers, were managed with consummate knowledge of the gradations of sound. The rich harmonies of this piece, combined with the impassioned action of the singers, told powerfully on the auditory, and rivalled in effect the conjuration scene of "The Huguenots." Mario's scene and cavatina did not produce such a sensation as we had anticipated, being somewhat husky in the latter. He sang the concerted pieces in the fourth act superbly; and his mad scene in the last act was as finely acted as sung. The barcarole, sung by Massol, was deservedly applauded. The spectacle of the procession ending the fourth act, and the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, was finely managed.

The principal artists were called before the curtain, and much applauded, at the close. The "National Anthem" was sung after the opera, Mlle. Dorus Gras singing the first and third verses. The loyal demonstrations were strong, and the aspect of the house presented a striking coup d'œil. The "Tarentella," we should mention, was also encoored; it was danced with the greatest spirit.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Cardinal Mazarin was wont to say that of his extraordinary success in political life he owed still more to his enemies than to his friends. In the same Hibernian sense, it may no truly be said that adversity has befriended Her Majesty's Theatre, and never more than within the last few weeks. The storm came from the right direction: it filled its sails, and it has once more triumphantly reached the port. Relying entirely on Jenny Lind, and awaiting her choice, a month since, not one singer, except those few male vocalists whose engagements stood over from the former seasons, was engaged; and on the eve of leaving Paris, the *prima donna* who was to begin the season from leaving Paris. It is only two days since that she escaped *incognito*, as will be seen by the French journals. The result is that greater interest has been excited as regards the performances; that the company is more powerful than in any other former season; and instead of beginning, like last year, with a second-rate *prima donna* and tenor in an opera of Verdi, on Thursday the season opened with one of the finest operas of Rossini. "Cenerentola" embraces every style, from the most pathetic strains of which music is susceptible, to that which is most lively and spirited; whilst the vocal and dramatic elements are most intimately and exquisitely combined. The part of *Cenerentola*, which has afforded so many triumphs to the greatest of past *prime donne*, from Grassini to Malibran, has had, until lately, no adequate representative. To the peculiar powers of Albani, who has revived it, it is admirably adapted. Those who first attend the performances of this great singer are only expecting those exhibitions of vocal volume, those *colfi di canone*, which are within the attributes of the contralto voice, and which ordinary singers of this register of voice abuse in their search after applause. But, independently that Albani is unrestrained in her vocal means—as her success in singing soprano parts for the first time this season in Paris has proved—her principal charm consists in the power of modulation in all its exquisite shades, and also in the rapid and spirited execution of those chromatic passages of embellishment which, in Rossini's opinion, were indispensable in every great performer. One of the most essential conditions to make the execution in this style of singing completely effective is, that there should be no effort—that the volume and resources of the voice should be held in reserve and husbanded, whilst the rivulet of notes streams forth, bright, varied, and sparkling. Such being the case, it will be easily understood why Mlle. Albani appears so much more to advantage at Her Majesty's Theatre. The part of the *Prince Ramiro* does not require a tenor of so high a rank as Gardoni; but his appearance and vocal resources render it highly effective. To the old amateurs of Rossinian operas, the first appearance of Belletti in the part of *Dandini* was a subject of interesting speculation. Belletti is one of the best of the recent acquisitions of the Anglo-Italian stage; he is a baritone of powerful and highly flexible voice, and of versatile dramatic power. Like Lablache, and all men naturally serious and contemplative, he perceives and seizes with rapidity the ridiculous points of character—appropriates and performs them; and retaining always his personal dignity, his face is mellow, never reaches gross much less low caricature, so that he is one of the best *buffi toscani* we have seen on the stage for many years. His performance was fully equal to expectation. His spirits were as natural and flowing as his notes. Belletti is of the old school: he phrases the lively music allotted to *Dandini*, throughout, with the greatest ease—in his most mercurial movements, every note reaching the ear, pure, melodious, and distinct. F. Lablache took the part of *Il Magnifico*, and suffered, as he has suffered before, and as we and himself, no doubt, wish he may suffer again, from being the shade and the substitute, overshadowed by the living remembrance, of the other great Lablache. But F. Lablache, an excellent musician as well as a good actor, is always a sure card in the cast of an opera, and he contributed efficiently to the execution. A tolerable first bass or baritone is not a rarity at the present time, whatever a first-rate may be; but as all artists of the kind have the highest pretensions as to parts, and can gratify them in some provincial town of the Continent, we may conjecture the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre as regards the engagement of Signor Arnoldi (who appeared as *Aldoro* on Thursday night) to play the secondary parts. His efficiency in such characters was amply proved during the last season of the Italians, in Paris, and was fully maintained on Thursday.

As to the ballet performed on Thursday night, it is, like its performers, above the range of the most spiteful critics. "Le Diable à Quatre" has been pirated and imitated in this and every other country in Europe, and in every large or small theatre—dramatic as well as choregraphic—which could perform a *ballet d'action*. But, up to this moment, no theatre but the Académie de Musique had the original music of Adolphe Adam, which was reproduced in its correct form, for the first time in this country, on Thursday night. For the fitting representative of the part of the bewitching *Mosourka*, likewise, none but the original, Carlotta Grisi, for whom it was composed, has been found thoroughly efficient. On Thursday night she was supported by that young and in eresting dancer, Taglioli, aided also by that great popular favourite, Carolina Rosati—probably destined, at no distant time, to occupy the throne of choregraphy as *prima assoluta*.

One of the grand features of Thursday night's performance was the perfection of the orchestra. Already possessed last year of some of the greatest professors of European celebrity as leaders of the different divisions, this year Mr. Balfe has added secondary instrumentalists of the highest efficiency; and he now shows all he can do as a leader—not displaying the orchestra at the expense of the vocal part. Loud applause followed the overture.

The success of Mlle. Albani was enthusiastic; the first stave of the old pathetic Italian romance, "C'era un Re," was redemanded from every part of the house. The delight of the audience appeared to increase as the performance proceeded. When the curtain had fallen, and Mlle. Albani had disappeared, a call from every part of the house demanded its being raised once more, and "Non più mesta" was repeated amidst the liveliest admiration expressed in every possible manner. The ballet that succeeded met, in its turn, with the warmest welcome; and, unto the conclusion, the house was crowded in every part.

It is but just to observe that there was a legal claim on Mlle. Albani; but this will be explained, as an action is said to be brought against the French Minister of the Interior and his *impresario*.

We have only to add that "God save the Queen" was still the finest ovation of the night.

Next week we shall engrave a scene from "Cenerentola," which could not possibly be accomplished for our present Number.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Stirling Coyne is a most industrious, as well as a most successful playwright; and he is also a most daring one. Whilst we tremble for the reception of some dangerous experiment in the way of absurd situation by the audience, there comes an unexpectedly droll twist of the incidents which throws the house into a roar of laughter. He is the best contriver of safe extravagance amongst our dramatic authors, as his *Adolphi* interludes and occasional pieces have proved; and his new piece, called "Separate Maintenance," produced at the Haymarket on Monday evening, will add to his reputation in this line. When the play-goer sees a farce announced with this title, and moreover finds that the principal characters—that of a husband and wife—are in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, he immediately conceives something ultra-comical, and he is not disappointed. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, we regret to find, do not live very well together (in a theatrical point of view), and their home is necessarily somewhat uncomfortable (in the same light). As they are always squabbling, nagging, and venting their ill-humour at each other in every possible way, they agree to divide their apartment into two, and each keep a distinct establishment. This leads to all sorts of fresh commotions. Mr. Keeley determines to be "fast," hints at the Casino, thinks of being a regular dissipated man-about-town, and excites the jealousy of his wife in every possible manner; whilst Mrs. Keeley, on her side, gives parties to a set of men, as her husband suspects, but who turn out to be nothing more than a set of girls disguised. At last, after the most terrible heart-burnings and bickerings, an explanation is brought about, and the quarrelsome pair are reconciled to each other—not altogether in a manner that a study of actual life and society might suggest, but with a drollery that brings the curtain down amidst loud laughter and applause; so that the farce is pronounced entirely successful.

The farce was preceded by "Othello"—Messrs. Wallack and Kean, and Mrs. Kean and Miss Laura Addison, exchanging the characters performed by them in this tragedy the week before.

ADELPHI.

One of those dramas peculiar to this theatre, written solely with a view to its production on the Adelphi stage—with a character adapted to the acknowledged style of each of the principal members of the *troupe*—was brought out here with great success on Monday evening. It is called "The Hop Pickers," and is written by Mr. T. Parry, whose "Harvest-Home" has but lately been withdrawn from the same theatre, after a very long run indeed. It requires no ordinary tact to write a piece of this description. Construction, to be sure, is not made the great feature; and it can be readily seen, that anywhere else, apart from its Adelphi effects and peculiarities, it would not achieve any great success. But the exigencies of both actors and audiences are well studied. There must be a part for Madame Celeste, in which some excuse for her dialect shall be apparent; and a character suited to Mr. O. Smith, who, honourable gentleman and lover of the arts as he is in his private phase, would never be believed in as anything else but a villain of the first water on the stage. Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford must invariably find their destinies linked together in some ultra-comical web; and if quaint Mr. Munyard, truthful Mrs. Frank Matthews, attractive Miss Woolgar, and dramatic Mr. H. Hughes can be brought in also, with a shadow of connexion with some general story, so much the better.

The plot of "The Hop Pickers" is not very novel, but the incidents are well piled on each other, and made available for the introduction of several telling effects, the hop-grounds, the burning barn, and the cross-roads being admirable pieces of scenic arrangement. Love and murder, wrongful accusation and circumstantial evidence, which nearly destroys the innocent parties, form the groundwork; whilst the unexpected appearance of the supposed-to-be-murdered lover, at the end, clears up all the difficulties, although reminding every one, somewhat too forcibly, of the return of *Walter Barnard* in the "Wreck Ashore." The piece on the first night played much longer than the proper bounds of a melodrama; and the plot would occupy more space than its features demand. Madame Celeste has a good part of a young Frenchman, which she played very effectively; indeed, it is in such characters that she is seen to the best advantage. Miss Woolgar is the heroine, and made the greatest impression on the audience by her natural pathos and unaffected impersonation of terror and suffering. She is as clever in such serious parts as in the broadest interlude or burlesque. Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford appeared, the former as a retired barber, who at one time assumes female attire; and the latter as a travelling tea-dealer; whilst Mr. Munyard was a country boy, and with the united efforts of these three, the fun was fast and furious. Mrs. F. Matthews made an enormous deal of very little, as an affected lady "of a certain age;" and Mr. Hughes and Mr. O. Smith were more than usually effective in their parts. The latter gentleman—always an artist—made up and acted to perfection. The scenery, by Messrs. Pitt and Johnson, was, as we have said, very elaborate and striking. The piece will, no doubt, have a very long run, but it must be considerably curtailed. At present it is only followed by Mr. Coyne's farce of "Cockneys in California."

Mr. G. H. Lewes, a gentleman well known to the literary world as the author of several successful novels, including "Ranthorpe," "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," &c., has made a most successful debut on the stage at Manchester, in the character of *Shylock*. His performance is spoken of as intense and thoughtful, evidencing a singular subtleness of conception. The *Manchester Examiner* says, "He has already, in many ways, shown himself to be a rarely gifted man. We welcome his appearance on the stage with gladness; he will do there what he has done elsewhere—make himself a name." Mr. Lewes was one of the amateur company formed by Mr. Dickens, whose performances we from time to time noticed.

Mrs. Nesbitt and her sister are playing at Glasgow, and proceed thence to Edinburgh.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The settlement of the Account on Monday proved it to have been a series of speculations to raise the price of Consols, or, in the phraseology of the Stock Exchange, a *bull* account. Attention has been directed to this fact for several weeks past, and the public warned not to believe in rising prices. On Monday Consols opened at 92½, when some sales, to cover over-purchasers, by the speculators for the rise, depressed quotations to 92¼, opening on Tuesday at the same quotation. The position of affairs between Denmark and Prussia caused, however, some uneasiness, and Consols receded to 91½ for Money. The settlement being concluded, and the payments consequent thereon having passed off without much difficulty, through the agency of money borrowed on stock, Consols on Wednesday opened with some buoyancy at 91½, advancing afterwards to 91¾. Some large sales of money stock, on behalf of the Court of Chancery, checked, however, the speculators for the rise, and 91½½ became the last quotation. At these prices Consols opened on Thursday, but a rumour that Russia had interfered on behalf of Denmark, caused a decline to 91¼½ for Money, and 91½½ for Account. Bank Stock has not yet been materially affected by the additional two per cent. to the present half-year's dividend declared at the Court on Thursday. Exchequer Bills have slightly declined, and India Bonds are a few shillings lower, from the effect of the Indian news. At the close of the week the market was dull, at the following prices:—3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 91½; India Bonds, under £1000, 52 p.; Bank Stock for Account, 199; Consols for Account, 91½.

There has been rather an animated Foreign Market during the past week, consequent in some measure on the settlement. Danish Scrip, quoted on Monday 8 to 9, but the anticipated termination of the truce with Prussia caused a decline on Thursday to 7. Mexican has been extensively dealt in, fluctuating between 28 to ¼ to 28½. Peruvian has alternated between 56 and 58, but close at 57½. Portuguese Four per Cents. advanced on Wednesday to 27½. Spanish Stock has varied in a trifling degree, the Active Bonds declining to 104, but afterwards rallying to 107. The Three per Cents. are about ¼ lower than at the beginning of the week. When business closed, the quotations were, for Austrian Five per Cent., 77; Brazilian Bonds, 81½; Danish Five per Cent. Scrip, 1849 p.; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 17½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents., 57½; Ditto, Account, 57½; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 26½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 27; Ditto, Account, 27½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 28; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild, 49; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 79½.

Shares continue generally, and consequently the Market is easily affected by any sales. Prices generally, however, have not materially varied, as the following list will show:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 26; Caledonian, 24; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 5; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, 18½; Ditto, Preference, 13; East Anglia, £3 10s., 22; Eastern Counties, 10½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, ½ p.; Ditto, New, 44½; East Lincolnshire, 28½; Great Northern, 11½; Ditto, One-Half, A. Deferred, 5; Ditto, One-Half, B. Six per Cent., 6½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35; Great Western, 96; Ditto, Half Shares, 47½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23½; Ditto, New, £17, 13; Hull and Selby, 101; Hull and Selby, Quarter Shares, 21½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 54½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 37½; Ditto, Fifth, 6½; Ditto, New Guaranteed, Six per Cent., 9½; Leeds and Bradford, 101; London and Blackwall, £13, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 35; Do., New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6½; London and North-Western, 134½; Do., New, Quarters, 12½; Do., £10 (M and B), C., 4½; London and South Western, 38; Do., Thirds, 10½; Do., New Scrip, 1848, Pref., Seven per Cent. on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 5½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 10½; Midland, 80½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 17½; North British, Halves, 6½; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton, 20½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 13½; Scotch Central, 26; Shrewsbury and Brim., Ditto, Class B, 2½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 24½; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 7½; South Wales, 19; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 33½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 5½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 18½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 8; York and North Midland, 49; Ditto, Preference, 9½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Central of France (Or-Vierzon), 12; Luxembourg, 4½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 11; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Paris and Strasbourg, 44; Rouen and Havre, 12½; United Mexican Mines, 4½; Commercial of London B. K., 19; Union of Australia, 24½; Union of London, 10½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 91½, declined to 90½, but afterwards improved to 90½½, which was the closing quotation. The Austrian news was the attributed cause of these fluctuations. In Foreign Stocks and Shares there were no fluctuations of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the fresh arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, has not exceeded 2770 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage, the supply has been extremely limited. To-day the stands were very scantily filled with samples, yet the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very depressed state. To effect sales lower rates must have been accepted by the factors. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of wheat have come to hand. That article met a very dull inquiry, and most descriptions might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms. The sale for barley was heavy, at barely Monday's current prices. The foreign import has exceeded 5000 quarters. In malt next to nothing doing, at almost nominal figures. The supply of oats was again small; nevertheless, the demand for that grain was heavy, at the late decline in value. Beans, peas, and all other articles were extremely dull.

WHEAT.—English, wheat, 2770; barley, 5060; oats, 2510. Irish: barley, —; oats, 1410. Foreign: wheat, 10,190; barley, 5060; oats, 4510. Flour, 2630 sacks; malt, 3380 quarters.

WHEAT.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 46s; ditto, white, 44s to 49s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 32s to 26s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malt, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55s to 58s; brown ditto, 47s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 47s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; mangle, 34s to 37s; white, 24s to 26s; boilers, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s, per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is held at high prices. In other seeds only a limited business is doing. Cakes are lower to purchase.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Russia, 38s to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 4s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d; farsa, 4s 6d to 8s 6d per cwt. English rapeseed, new, £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £10 0s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 6s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 4s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 100s to 120s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household bread, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 29s 0d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 26s 11d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 33s 1d.

THE SIX WEEKS' AVERAGE.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 27s 4d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 33s 1d.

PRICES ON FOREIGN CORN.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—On Wednesday, public sales of 6200 packages of tea were held. The biddings were heavy, and hysons declined 2d to 3d per lb; in the value of other kinds no alteration took place. The private market is dull.

SUGAR.—All kinds of raw sugar have commanded a steady sale, this week, at a further improvement in the quotations of quite 6d per cwt. The refined market is firm, and is per cwt higher; brown lump, 50s to 56s 6d; standard ditto, 51s to 53s per cwt.

COFFEE.—In this article a moderate business is doing; prices rule about stationary.

RICE.—Rather low prices have been again accepted for the low and middling kinds of Bengal; Carolina supports last week's value.

PROVISIONS.—Several arrivals of foreign butter having taken place this week, our market has been supplied with that article in some time past; hence the demand for all European nations is less active, and prices are with difficulty supported: fine Friesland may be quoted at 110s to 114s; fine new milk Holland, 98s to 102s; and fine stubble Kiel, 90s to 94s per cwt. A steady business is doing in Irish butter—the stock of which is decreasing—at full rates of currency: Carlow, landed, firsts, 60s to 75s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 60s to 70s; Cork, 54s to 60s; Limerick, 56s to 62s; Waterford, 50s to 60s; Sligo, 56s to 60s; and Tralee, 48s to 56s per cwt. The best new English butter is firm, and quite as good; fine new Dorset, 112s; middling ditto, 96s to 100s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 14s per dozen lbs. Old parcels move off slowly, and prices are with difficulty supported. Very little is doing in the bacon market, at fully 1s per cwt less money; prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 50s to 57s; heavy, 52s to 54s; small shired Limerick, 52s to 54s; and heavy, 50s per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions, we have no change to notice.

TALLOW.—The demand for F.C.G. on the spot, is tolerably steady, at 40s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery, very little is doing. Town tallow, 41s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 3½d per 8lbs.

OILS.—Market generally flat, and prices have a downward tendency.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £2 12s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 2s to £2 9s per load.

SPIRITS.—The market for rum is somewhat heavy, and there are sellers of East India proof at 1s 2½d to 1s 3d per gallon. Brandy has advanced 1d per gallon. Corn spirit, firm, at 9s 10d per gallon, net cash.

WOOL.—A moderate business is doing in all kinds of wool, at full prices. The supplies on offer are by no means large.

NEARLY 1500 tons of foreign potatoes have arrived at the water-side since our last report. Sound qualities are in steady request, at full prices. All other kinds are a dull sale, and somewhat lower.

COALS (Friday).—New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old's Redheugh, 12s 6d; Bewick and Co., 13s 9d; Hilda, 13s 6d; Lambton, 10s 6d; Morrison, 13s 6d; Irwin, 13s 9d; Hartley, 13s 6d per ton.

HOPS (Friday).—Our market is still very scantily supplied with real first-class hops of last year's growth, such quality, though scarce, is in demand, at full prices. The middling and inferior kinds are a dull in the extreme, and almost nominal in value; Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £3 0s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 8s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 3s to £6 5s per cwt.

SMITHFIELD (Friday).—Notwithstanding our market was very scantily supplied with beasts to-day, the total number not exceeding 356 head—the usual daily supply—the attendance of buyers, was in a very depressed state, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s 8d per 8lb. Sheep—the supply of which was small—met a dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices, at which a clearance was not effected. The few lambs on offer were disposed of at from 6s 8d to 7s per 8lb. Prime small calves produced last week's currencies. The middling and inferior kinds of veal had a downward tendency. There was scarcely any inquiry for pigs, at our quotations. Milch cows were heavy, at from 14s to 18s each, including their small calf.

PER 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 556; cows, 176; sheep, 2910; calves, 221; pigs, 220. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 121; sheep, 330; calves, 82. Scotch: Beasts, 200; sheep, 250.

NEVIGATE AND LEADENHALL (Friday).—These markets were very dull, at drooping prices. For the current week, the market for lead was 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 14th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 21st inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 28th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 4th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 11th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 18th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 25th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 1st inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 8th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 15th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 22nd inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 29th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 5th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 12th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 19th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 26th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 2nd inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 9th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 16th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 23rd inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 30th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 6th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 13th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 20th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 27th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 3rd inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 10th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 17th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 24th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 31st inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 7th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 14th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 21st inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 28th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 4th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 11th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 18th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 25th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 1st inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 8th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 15th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 22nd inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 29th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 5th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 12th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 19th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 26th inst., 2s 4d to 2s 6d; for the week ending 2nd inst

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Families Furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S old-established Ironmongery Warehouse, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house, where is always on sale an extensive assortment of Fenders, Fire Irons, Dish Covers, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver and Electro Plated Ware, and every article in Furnishing Ironmongery of the best manufacture, at prices much lower than other houses. Iron Fenders, 4s. 6d.; Brazed ditto, 10s. Ivory Table Knives, 10s. per dozen. Other goods equally low. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free to any part.

EMIGRATION FACILITATED.—Those persons who expect their friends in AUSTRALIA to assist them in their OUTFIT might write to their friends there to pay the money into the hands of S. W. SILVER and CO'S AGENTS in Australia, or to their consignment in the Colonies. The agent's acknowledgment would be received by S. W. Silver and Co. as Cash at the exchange of the day for the Outfit. This proposal will be also communicated through the Colonial Journals. Emigrants' Fitting-out Warehouse, at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), where colonial information may be obtained, and small parcels received and forwarded to the colonies.
N.B.—Candidates to India, and Cabin Passengers generally to all parts of the globe (with experienced Female Managers in the Department for Ladies), fitted out as heretofore at 66 and 67, Cornhill, by S. W. SILVER and Co., Outfitters, and Officers for Home Use, and Contractors; and at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 5, St. James's-street, London.
Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favourable terms. Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such policies effective and profitable. Immediate annuities granted on liberal terms, affording great advantage to persons of limited income. Deferred annuities may be purchased at rates which secure a return of the whole or part of the premium paid in case the age at which the annuity is to commence be not attained. Also endowments on widows and children. Loans are granted on approved security to parties effecting assurances with the Company. All the Company's engagements are guaranteed by an ample sub-scribed and paid up capital. Prospective and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's office. A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents in every branch of the business. The Company grants a fee for the opinion of the medical referees named by each proposer for assurance.
H. D. DAYENPORT, Secretary.

CLERGYMEN.—The Fathers, Brothers, Sons, and the Mothers, Wives, Widows, Sisters, and Daughters of Clergymen are requested to observe that they and none others are entitled to the privilege which the Clergy have of making Assurances on the lives of their Families in the GLIMCK MORTAL ASSURANCE CO. CITY. This Society was established in the year 1829, for the special benefit of Clergymen and their Families; and it is confidently expected that, by confining the right of making Assurances to such a class, larger profits will be made, the whole of which, and not a part only, will be divided among the Assurers. The next bonus will be distributed in the year 1851.
Patrons: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Trustees: The Lord Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. Chairman of Directors: The Archbishop of London. Deputy Chairman: F. L. Wollaston, Esq., M.A.
For papers and particulars of application is to be made to the office, No. 41, Parliament-street, London.
JOHN HODGSON, M.A., Secretary.

An amount of upwards of one million five hundred thousand pounds is already assured upon life in this Society by the Clergy and members of their families as above.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.
—THE CORPORATION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE give Notice, that, in conformity with the system of Participation in Profits adopted in December, 1841, they have declared a BONUS on all Policies effected subsequently to that year, for the whole term of life, which were subsisting on the 31st December, 1848, and on which three or more annual Premiums had then been paid. The following TABLE shows the amount of BONUS on British Policies for the Sum of £1000 each, which had been Seven Years in force on December 31, 1848:

Age when Assured	Annual Premium	Amount of Premiums paid	Bonus by addition to the sum Assured	Bonus by reduction of Premium FOR THE REST OF LIFE
30	26 12 6	186 7 6	102	3 4 3
35	29 17 6	209 2 6	106	3 15 7
40	34 0 0	238 0 0	113	4 13 4
45	39 0 0	273 0 0	121	5 17 1
50	45 7 6	317 17 6	129	6 14 3
55	53 3 6	371 17 6	149	10 4 8
60	63 12 6	445 7 6	165	14 5 7
65	78 7 6	548 12 6	188	21 13

Assurances may be effected with the Corporation for any amount not exceeding £10,000 on one life. The Governors and Directors feel persuaded that the Public will continue to assist them in this Corporation, which has maintained a high position during a period EXCEEDING A CENTURY, AND A QUARTER; affords unquestionable security by its prudently invested Capital Stock; and distributes among Life Policies a share of its Profit, resulting in Benefits to the Assured which will advantageously bear comparison with those obtained from other offices.

FIRE ASSURANCES are effected upon every kind of Property. ALEXANDER GREEN, Secretary.
February 6th, 1849.

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for WHITENING the HANDS. 3s. 6d.
88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and 42, Sloane-street.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE, the same as distilled for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition. Price 10s. per case.—88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

SATIN SHOES (Black or White), 3s 6d per Pair, or Six Pairs for 20s., at EDLIN'S, 192, Oxford-street.

LADIES' ELASTIC BOOTS.—CHARLES MARSHALL, 207, 208, Oxford-street, begs to direct the attention of Ladies to his ELASTIC SIDE-SPRING BOOT, he having recently effected great improvement in their make.—Price 10s. 6d.

WHITELOCK and SON'S Celebrated Patent Long Cloth SHIRTS, 6s. 6d. each, cut with their recent improvements, ensuring a perfect fit. One sent as sample free per post upon receipt of a Post-office order for 7s. 6d. Measure to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist. The new patterns in coloured shirts is 6s. each.—166, Strand, London (established 23 years).

IMPORTANT!!!—Just Received, a large parcel of IRISH SHEETINGS, purchased under peculiar circumstances from a celebrated manufacturer, and which will be sold during the month of March at a small profit, by the Irish Linen Company, 40, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, opening to New Oxford-street.—Orders from the country punctually attended to.

THE NICOLL, A PATENT PALETOT for Changeable Weather (being convertible from a warm to a light overcoat), in appearance gentlemanly, and cost moderate. To be had in London only of the Patentees, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street; or 22, Cornhill.

CROSBY-HALL VAULTS.—PORT and SHERRY, each of very excellent quality, at 2s. per Dozen. Bottles 2s. and Half-pint 1s. per Dozen. Malaga, per Quarter Pipe, 41s. 11s.; or 2s. per Dozen.—CURRALL and SON, 55, Bishopsgate-street Within.

STANDARD or NATURAL SHERRY.—By the arrival of the "Emerald," from Cadiz, I have received one of the finest parcels of this delicious, pure, unbranded wine yet imported; in brilliant condition. 3s. 6d. per Bottle. 1s. 11d. per Dozen. Cash; carriage free.—THOS. FOSTER, 30, Lawrence-lane, Chapsdale. Deliveries will commence on the 26th March.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen; 1st Plate, 34s. from Epervay and Rheims. Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s.; Superior Champagne, 48s. and 49s. per Dozen. Malaga, per Quarter Pipe, 41s. 11s.; or 2s. per Dozen.—CURRALL and SON, 55, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TRY THE COCOA-NUT FIBRE BRUSHES.
—Scrubbing Brush, 1s.; Horse Brush, 1s.; Saddle Brush, 1s.; Water Brush, 1s.; Cloth Brush, 1s.; Hair Brush, 1s.; and not only cheaper, they are also better than Hair Brushes.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill.

ALBERT NIGHT LIGHTS.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE are delivering these celebrated Night Lights by their carts in all parts of the metropolis, weekly or monthly, or according to special orders, which have instant attention.—DEANE'S Lamp, Oil, Candle, and Lamp Warehouse, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

ENAMELLED MANGER FOR HORSES.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that DEANE, DRAKE, and DEANE'S Enamelled Manger, which is a decidedly the best and most cleanly article of the sort ever offered to the Public, is now ready, price 30s.—Deane, Drake, and Deane's Agricultural Implement Depot, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

LADIES are most respectfully invited to in-spect their new and in all delicate EASY CHAIR ever invented, "THE SUTHERLAND," which has been pronounced to be, by all who have seen it, that often sought for but seldom obtained desideratum, PERFECTION. To be obtained only of the Manufacturer, RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 34, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

THE LADIES' MANTLE PIN may be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered direct from the inventors, HENRY ELLIS and SON, Exeter. Prices in Devonshire silver, 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. each.—This ornament has been long required by ladies wearing the fashionable cloaks, mantles, &c.; the ordinary brooch being inappropriate, and common shawl pins so frequently lost.—Lady's Newspaper, March 10th, 1849.

PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to submit to the nobility and gentry an entirely new Parasol for this season, called the "Patent Swiss Parasol," of which the style and make is particularly new and elegant. It will be sold retail and fringed at 10s. 6d. each, or unfringed at 8s. 6d. each. W. and J. S. also respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive Stock of Fancy Silk Parasols, suitable for the carriage, promenade, garden, or seaside.—140, Regent-street; 91, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange. Wholesale Warehouse, 40, Cornhill.

THE SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1849.
KING and SHEATH beg to announce that, on and after Monday next, they will show their new Registered

BROCADED POULT DE SOIES, at £1 17s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d. the full dress. Manufactured at an immense Expense with a Double Face, so that Two Dresses can be made out of one. Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.

Address: KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS.

Patterns sent (free of expense) to any part of the Kingdom. VERY RICH

GLACE, STRIPED, FIGURED, and CHECKED SILKS, at 19s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the full dress, usually sold at £3. The Richest Glace, Striped, and Figured Poul de Soies, at 35s. 6d. dress.

Address: KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street, London.

N.B. Black Glace, Watered, and Brocade silks equally cheap.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1775.

WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 63, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN

under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent.

Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.

Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.

LISTS, with PRICES, sent to LADIES on application.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS.—CHILDREN'S PROCKS, COATS, and PELISSSES, LONG and SHORT ROBES, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawns and Cambric Nightcaps, Open and Round Shirts, Trimmed Nursery Baskets and Bassinets, with or without sheets, Blankets, &c., with every other article in BABY LINEN, together with what is usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY, thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience in going to various shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement, between the Bank and Finsbury-square.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To LADIES who are cash purchasers and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, compare the following prices:—Terry Velvets, Bonnets richly trimmed (in all colours), Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each; French Satin or Glace Silk, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.; Mourning, Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, Patent Crapes, 9s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; Widows' Bonnets, with Double Crave Velv, 16s. 9d. to 21s.; Paris Clips for Brides, One Guinea each; Five seven Clips for Brides, from 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from. Dunsdale Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s. 1d. each; Fine Dunsdale, 4s. 1d. Children's Leghorn Hats and Dunsdables in endless variety and equally cheap, for cash only, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, N. WOOLLEY and Company.

FURTHER ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES, and CONSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF STOCK.—IMPORTANT SALE of Costly Silks, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Gowns, Hosiery, and general Drapery.
MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, have great pleasure in acquainting their numerous patrons and the public generally, that from the great increase of their business they have taken the adjoining house, No. 63, Edgware-road, which they intend at once adding to their new spacious premises, to effect which purpose the whole of their valuable stock has undergone a wonderful reduction in price, so as to ensure an immediate disposal, prior to the workmen entering the premises. The following will convey some idea of the immense saving that may be made on this occasion. Upwards of 18,000 yards of Striped, Checked, and Glace Silks, all reduced to 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; elegant Satin, Checked, and Brocade ditto, 11s. 6d., worth 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; Black Silk, Dress satins, Mohair, &c., of the most permanent dye, at least 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard less than ever before offered; upwards of 1500 Fancy Dresses for walking or evening wear, at one-third less than the manufacturer's cost; an immense assortment of the choicest patterns in Bazaar and Bazarines, at 1s. 9d. per yard, cost in Paris 4s. 6d. Ornaments and Extras, all warranted to be of the richest Bonnet Ribbon, now 4d. per yard, worth at least 1s. 3d.; 575 Dots of Ladies' White Cotton and Lisle Thread Hosiery of the best make, and at greatly reduced prices; 2000 pairs of real Kid Gloves, Pa. is sewn, 9d. per pair, worth 1s. 6d.; the newest shapes in Parasols, at half-price; Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Pillow Lace, at astonishingly low prices.

BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.
N.B.—The Sale will commence on MONDAY NEXT, and is limited to Fourteen Days only.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid toned Pianos, with 64 Octaves, Metal Plate, O.G. Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

TOLKIE'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Six Pounds of Sterling CONGOU TEA, in a tin case, carriage free to all parts of the kingdom, for 20s. Five Pounds of very superior quality and extraordinary strength, in a tin case, sent by post to Mr. ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. Immense and varied collection, from 10s. to 20 guineas.—INGRAM'S Invalid Wheel-Chair Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

HUME'S MARKING INK, 108, Long-acre.
—The Original Ink for writing on Linen was invented in this house a century since, and is unrivalled in excellence. It never dis-appears or gives trouble; resists even continental washing; and remains its deep colour till the linen is worn out. It is rendered indelible by a mordant, without which preparation all Marking Inks gradually wash out.—In Cases, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

CAREY'S HECLA COFFEE-POT prepares an exquisite infusion in the easiest method hitherto discovered. It is recommended by Dr. Ryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other scientific bodies; which is a testimony to the efficacy of the well-known author of the "Gastronomic" Magazine. It has given it his unqualified approbation.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELASTIC BANDAGES.—BAILEY'S NEW BANDAGE is soft; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts requiring bandages. May be had through the post, 6d. and 7d. per yard. Also his Patent Elastic Stockings,



SETTLER'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN HUT.

THIS pair of Emigration Scenes is from the pencil of Mr. Skinner Prout, whose pictures on a voyage to Australia the reader will, doubtless, remember in No. 354 of our Journal.

The Sketch of the Settler's Hut represents an Australian dwelling, of a class commonly met with in the Bush. It is constructed of rudely split logs, placed upright in the ground, the interstices being in most cases filled up with mud or clay; but the peculiar circumstance connected with the Hut here drawn was this:—

On one of his sketching excursions, our Artist was anxious to cross some mountain tiers, in order to make a straight line to a spot he was anxious to visit, at some twelve miles distant. He was aware that there was no marked road; and that to attempt it without a guide would be to run a serious risk of losing himself in the intricacies of the wild forest with which the country is covered. However, he very soon had the gratification to reach a clearing, and to see, a few hundred yards before him, a column of bright blue smoke rising among the gum-trees, and indicating the hut of some settler.

Australian hospitality has become proverbial, and, says Mr. Prout, "perhaps few persons have experienced it more frequently than myself. My wanderings as a sketcher have often led me among scenes and in situations where I have been wholly dependent on such sources for food and shelter; and I have ever received it with a hearty good-will, and

in such a manner as one might have inferred that I had been rather the dispenser than the recipient of such kindness. It was just so, at the time to which I have alluded. I made my wants known, and as readily a young man who was the shepherd on the station offered to become my guide. This matter being settled, the iron pot was placed on the fire, and a plentiful repast of mutton chops and *sassafras* tea prepared us for our journey; but before we started, my friend 'Joe' must have his pipe, and I must have my sketch. The interior of the little hut presented so quiet, so enticing a bit, that I must needs make a memorandum of it. Joe had smoked himself into a state of semi-dreaminess, and seated on a log of wood, displaying an attempt at the formation of a chair, was contemplating with a most thoughtful visage a large posting-bill—an advertisement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, announcing the Queen's visit to Drayton Manor, &c. Doubtless, dreams of greatness, and thoughts of home, were passing through the poor shepherd's mind: he appeared quite lost in thought, and in imagination was far, far away from the wilds of Australia; but his kangaroo dog, which had been lying at his feet, roused himself, disturbed his master's reveries, and at the same time afforded me an intimation that it would be well to commence our journey."

How the posting-bill, announcing the Visit of Queen Victoria to the Midland Counties of England, had found its way into the Settler's Hut, we are not informed; but there our Artist witnessed the *affiche*, treasured as a picture.

EMIGRATION OF THE POOR.—The following are the conditions which are inserted by the Poor-law Board in their orders sanctioning the emigration of poor persons:—1. The party emigrating shall go to some British colony not lying within the tropics.—2. The guardians may expend a sum not exceeding 3d. a mile in conveying each emigrant above seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and a sum not exceeding 1½d. a mile in conveying each child under seven years of age.—3. The guardians may give to each emigrant, the place of whose destination shall not be eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of £1, and may also expend a sum not exceeding 10s. for each emigrant in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.—4. The guardians may give to each emigrant proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £2, and to each emigrant to places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of £2 10s.; and in either case may expend a sum not exceeding £1 for each person above 14, and 10s. for every child above 1 and under 14 years of age; and in cases of free emigration, £2 for a single man above 18 years of age, in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.—5. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, or provision be not otherwise made in a manner satisfactory to the said Commissioners for the maintenance of such emigrant on arrival at such place, a contract, to be approved by the Commissioners, shall be entered into for securing a sum of money to be supplied to the emigrant on such arrival, according to the following scale: to each person exceeding 14 years of age, £1; to each person not exceeding 14 years of age, 10s.—6. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, and the cost, or any part thereof, of conveying the emigrant from the port of embarkation to such place, shall be defrayed from the fund above directed to be provided, a contract shall be entered into for conveying the emigrant to such place, to be approved by the said Commissioners.



INTERIOR OF SETTLER'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.